

The Weather

Today—Mostly cloudy and mild with a few brief showers in the morning.
Yesterday—High, 67; low, 41.

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On the Hour

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Japanese Planned Attack in January, '41

De Gaulle Resigns, Blames Red Demands

Refuses Them Key Post in Cabinet To Maintain U. S., Russian Balance

Paris, Nov. 17 (AP).—General de Gaulle tonight declared he resigned as Interim President of France because the Communists had demanded one of three key cabinet posts, and that he had refused the demand because of France's interest in maintaining an "equilibrium" between the world's "two very great political powers."

Taking the dispute directly to the people in a radio broadcast, De Gaulle did not mention the two powers by name, but a spokesman in his office said he meant the United States and Russia.

Finds Condition Unacceptable

De Gaulle said one of France's major parties—the Communists—had demanded "as a categorical condition" either the ministry of foreign affairs, war, or interior in the cabinet he had tried to form.

"I have not been able to accept this condition," he declared, calling these ministries "the diplomacy that expresses France's foreign policy, the army that supports it, and the police which enforces it."

To accede, he said, would be to endanger "the French policy of equilibrium between the two very great political powers, a policy which I believe absolutely necessary for the interest of the country and even for that of peace."

Put Up to Assembly

De Gaulle said in his letter of resignation, made public earlier, that the demands of one party for specific posts were "incompatible with the conditions of independence, cohesion and authority" essential for the government.

In his broadcast, he declared that he was leaving to the constituent assembly the decision whether he should keep trying to form a government, or turn the task over to someone else. He stated he would give up the presidency "without bitterness" if the assembly so decided.

All efforts during the day failed to solve the crisis. The Communist Party, largest of the three major parties in the assembly, refused to join the Socialists and the Popular Republican Movement (MRP) in an appeal to De Gaulle to reconsider his resignation, and was reported refusing to alter its position.

Tonight the Communists issued a statement denying they had made any "imperative demands" for specific cabinet posts, and saying they desired "to arrive rapidly at the formation of a government conforming to the will of universal suffrage, and in which the Communist Party will take all its responsibilities."

On Thursday, however, Communist Secretary General Maurice Thorez said that the general had refused a Communist demand for one of the three prime posts.

Later in a conference of the three major parties, it was reported the Communists and Socialists reached an agreement on a Communist-directed government, but the MRP balked at this, sticking to their position: De Gaulle or no one.

Must Decide Tomorrow

The assembly, which will meet Monday, must decide whether to renew De Gaulle's mandate to form a government, with or without Communist participation, or to choose a new interim president. He was elected by the assembly last Tuesday.

De Gaulle is expected to go personally before the assembly for a showdown. "One will see about that Monday," he told reporters when asked if he held for a quick solution of the deadlock.

De Gaulle has two important factors in his favor. One is his wide personal popularity among the people. The others is the fact that no other candidate has been put forward for the job. Efforts were expected to be continued over the

From Eva Braun's Photo Album



HITLER'S CHILDREN?—This picture, showing Eva Braun, Adolf Hitler and two little girls, was found in an album with other personal effects of Eva Braun by United States intelligence officers. The girl in the center is identified only as "Uschi." She appears in other pictures in the album with Hitler and Eva Braun from her infancy until she seems about 3 years old.

Chiang Troops Quit Capital Of Manchuria

Action Due to Fear Of Coup; Main Forces Still 400 Miles Off

Chungking, Nov. 17 (AP).—Chinese Nationalists, fearing a Communist coup, were reported quitting Manchuria's capital of Changchun today even as their own troops fought into the province for the first time.

A field dispatch said Nationalist troops—the Communists asserted four United States-equipped divisions were in the vanguard—were pressing beyond the Great Wall into southern Manchuria but still were 400 miles from Changchun.

Between them and the capital stood Communist forces stoutly dug in. The Chungking press carried reports that well-armed Communist bands had been seen near Changchun and appeared ready to take over as soon as the Russians withdrew.

The situation also remained tense around Tientsin, where Marines and Chinese Communists traded shots yesterday after the latter fired on a train bearing Maj. Gen. Dewitt Peck, commander of the First Marine Division, north of Chinwangtao, the port east of Tientsin.

Peck, arriving in Tientsin, said he was fired upon Wednesday and Thursday and the bullets were "so close we had to duck." He said quiet prevailed in the trouble zone today.

Some Already in Peiping

The World Daily News, a Chungking newspaper, declared the "imperialist existence" and "our national existence" would be affected by future relations between China and Russia.

The Chinese press said the crisis over Manchuria had occupied top military and civilian leaders at a conference here.

The press, commenting on the inability of the Nationalists to land at Communist-held Manchurian ports, said the Nationalist officials had decided to quit Changchun and some already were in Peiping.

Among the arrivals were reported

Committee View Training Bill Is Blocked For This Year

Compulsory military training legislation will not be brought before Congress until next year, House Military Affairs Committee members said last night.

Committee Chairman Andrew J. May (D., Ky.), who had hoped for House action before the Christmas recess, agreed.

May said committee consideration of the bill was delayed by a Republican maneuver which sought to forestall hearings at this time and that scores of witnesses have requested to be heard.

He said it would take until mid-December to hear all of the testimony. May said he still was hopeful, but not very certain, that a bill could be drafted before the end of the year. This would bring it before the House not earlier than January. The drafting is expected to require some time.

May's bill would require a year's continuous training of all able-bodied male youths starting when they are 18 or upon graduation from high school, but in either case before they become 22.

Committee members described it as merely the framework for a complete bill which must include such things as compensation, disability benefits, dependency allotments, refresher and advanced training, and many other things.

The committee also will consider President Truman's recommendation that the training program include all male 18-year-olds except those totally incapacitated.

Meanwhile, there appeared to be little congressional enthusiasm for the proposal despite appeals in its behalf by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Ernest J. King.

The committee will resume hearings tomorrow when two more proponents will testify. They are Mrs. Ernest Barlow, New York, of the Citizens Committee for Military Training for Young Men, Inc., and Mrs. Lulu Bachman, Detroit, president of the National Women's Lawyers Association.

May's office said it would take

Nimitz Fears Power Threat In Unification

Stand of Last Year Favoring Merger

Unification of command of the Nation's armed forces would "most assuredly endanger the sea power we won in the war," Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz yesterday told the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

His testimony was a complete reversal of his stand of less than a year ago, when he plumped solidly for a unified command, a Department of National Defense and merger of as many activities as possible of the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

In place of a unified command, he backed yesterday a National Security Council, as proposed by Navy Secretary James Forrestal, to include the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy.

But, he said, in answer to a question by Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.), he would do "everything in his power" to help make a system of unified command work should it be instituted by Congress.

In December, 1944, Nimitz had testified before the Joint Chiefs of Staff Special Committee for Reorganization of National Defense that he favored "a single civilian secretary of armed forces, with a complete elimination of civilian secretaries."

See COMMAND, Page 2, Column 3.

Must Pay for Brutality

'Beast' and 'Queen' of Belsen, 9 Others Sentenced to Hang

War Crimes Tribunal Refuses to Indict Son of Ailing Krupp

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP).—Rejecting an American-Russian-French plea, the International War Crimes Tribunal today refused to indict Alfred Krupp as a substitute for his ailing father, and still left Tuesday as the opening date for the trial of the Nazi hierarchy.

The tribunal ordered that Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy who vanished in the Battle of Berlin, be tried in absentia, but announced no decision on Rudolf Hess, who is undergoing tests of his story that he is suffering from amnesia.

Of the 24 defendants in the original indictment, 22 will be tried, provided Hess is judged medically fit. The court has postponed indefinitely the trial of Munitions King Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who has softened of the brain. Robert Ley, former Labor Front leader, committed suicide.

The decision on Alfred Krupp was announced this afternoon in a statement that took only 21 seconds.

Peace Form Is Deployed By Bishops

Catholic Hierarchy In Session Here Regrets Return to Power Politics

By Edward T. Follard

Post Staff Writer

The Catholic bishops of the United States, spiritual leaders of 23 million Americans, said here yesterday that the pattern of peace emerging from conferences of the Big Three was "disappointing in the extreme."

They were especially critical of Soviet Russia. They said that she had played a lone hand in many important settlements and had established spheres of influence in eastern and southeastern Europe by "ruthlessly setting up helpless puppet governments." They charged that "religious persecution which is both brutal and cunning ranges in many lands."

"What is happening behind the blackout of eastern and southeastern Europe," the Catholic bishops said, "is a stark contradiction to the high ideals which inspired our fighting men to save the world from totalitarian aggression."

Away From Charter

The dominant note in the statement, which followed the annual meeting of the hierarchy at Catholic University, was one of sadness that the United States has seemed to veer from the ideals of the Atlantic Charter in the direction of "power politics."

"Are we going to give up this ideal of peace?" they asked, referring to the Atlantic Charter. "If, under the pretext of a false realism, we do so, then we shall stand face to face with the awful catastrophe of atomic war."

They said that this country had acted wisely in joining the United Nations Organization, but at the same time they insisted that the Charter as it stands makes the Security Council "no more than a virtual alliance of the great powers."

Viewing the acute suffering in many of the war-torn lands, they said it was imperative that Congress provide money for the relief not only of America's allies but for her erstwhile foes.

The statement, entitled "Between War and Peace," was signed by the members of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, acting for the approximately 130 Catholic bishops of the United States and its Territories.

The signers were Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, Archbishop of St. Paul, vice chairman; Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, secretary; John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie, treasurer; John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco; Joseph E. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans; Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston; James H. Ryan, Archbishop of Omaha; John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne, and Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo.

Face Greatest Crisis

At the outset, after citing the ideals of the Atlantic Charter and the price this Nation had paid to achieve them, the bishops said that results of the peace making do not square with the announced peace principles.

"We are in perhaps the greatest crisis in human history," they continued. "Our country has the

See BISHOPS, Page 2, Column 4.

Dragged 30 Feet

Driver of Congressional Auto Defies Order; Policeman Hurt

A congressional automobile dragged a policeman 30 feet, finally throwing him to the pavement, police reports revealed yesterday.

The policeman involved reported he was attempting to halt the driver after the car made an illegal left turn at 14th and H sts. n.w.

The car bore plates issued to members of Congress and Pennsylvania license tags, HG-422, police reported. State vehicle and traffic department records in Harrisburg showed the Pennsylvania plates were issued to Representative Herman F. Eberhardt (D., Pa.).

Efforts to reach the Pennsylvania legislator at his home or office were futile yesterday afternoon, but his wife, reached by telephone in Arlington, said she had no knowledge of the incident.

Pvt. Roy Bridges, 56, of the traffic division, reported that his right elbow and shoulder were bruised and his uniform was torn when he fell as the driver accelerated speed with Bridges hanging on the door.

Bridges, who commanded an

Penn Swamped By Army, 61-0, Before 75,000

Blanchard and Davis Run Wild Before Reserves Take Over

By Shirley Povich

Post Staff Writer

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—Army's great football team, using its regulars for little more than half of the game, stomped Penn into a 61-0 defeat in Franklin Field today with a nine-touchdown display before 75,000 wide-eyed spectators.

The Penn team that was supposed to give Army its stiffest test of the season was handled like a prep-school outfit by the unbeaten Cadets. Stunned at the outset by a 27-yard touchdown gallop by Speedy Glenn Davis on Army's second play of the game, Penn crumbled and lapsed into complete futility against Army's explosive power.

Leaving the field with a 20-0 margin at half time, Army returned in the third quarter and poured it on playfully with four touchdowns in that period. Army's second and third teams, with a smattering of fourth-stringers, wrecked the last three touchdowns out of Penn.

Three times big Doc Blanchard crossed the goal line, twice on bull-like charges from less than a yard out and once on a 32-yard gallop through tackle. Davis added two touchdowns, one on a 67-yard pass play from Arnold Tucker before compassionate Army coaches turned the game over to Cadet reserves in the third quarter.

Army backs took the ball an even 400 yards on running plays for an average of 8 yards per ball-carrying attempt against the Penn line that was supposed to hold the Cadets to a respectable score. Two apparent Army touchdowns were called back by penalties in the opening quarter.

Penn failed to penetrate beyond Army's 40-yard line in the first half, and not until the final minutes of the game when Army was employing its scrubs did the Quakers get within the Cadet's 25-yard line. Army's ballhawks reduced the threat of Bob Evans' passes to a minor item that saw Penn complete only six of 15 aerial attempts for a mere 44-yard total.

Three for Blanchard

Big Blanchard put Penn in trouble at the start when he raced downfield to tackle Deuber on his opening kick-off, bringing Deuber down on Penn's 5-yard line after the quarterback had fumbled the ball and recovered. Helpless to gain, Penn punted and Evans' weak boot went outside on Penn's 31.

Reminiscent of the manner in which they scored a touchdown on the second play against Notre Dame

See ARMY, Page 7, Column 2.

Navy Easily Tops Badgers By 36-7 Score

Thompson Stars In Wisconsin Loss; 35,616 Fans Watch

By Al Costello

Post Staff Writer

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—Navy successfully passed its last test before its game of games two weeks hence with Army's powerhouse, downing Wisconsin's scrappy Badgers, 36-7, here today before 35,616 fans, who howled their glee at the scintillating performance of little Jerry Thompson. Badger midget left halfback to whom Wisconsin can give all thanks for averting a whitewash.

The diminutive Thompson, who stands all of 5 feet 5 inches and weighs a mere 156, scurried his way through and around Navy's usually tough line with the speed of a frightened jackrabbit. And when Navy finally did slow him up only 18 yards from the goal line, the underslung Thompson calmly dropped back and sailed a touchdown pitch into the hands of his pal, Quarterback George Fuchs.

But that was all for Wisconsin as the Middles rolled determinedly for five touchdowns and a safety and were in command of the situation at all times save for the one explosive march of the Thompson-led Badgers just before the half-time whistle.

Intercept Four

Navy's pass defense was much better than usual, too. The Middles intercepted four of the nine passes the Badger trio of Thompson, Fuchs and Don Kindt threw. The only one aerial Wisconsin completed was the Thompson-to-Fuchs pay-off pitch.

Navy's big line, which outweighed the Badgers considerably, was hitting hard and fast, so much so that no less than five times jarring tackles wrenched the ball loose from Badger hands. Three of these bobbles were recovered by the alert Middles, who again demonstrated it is virtually fatal to make a mistake against them.

At that, Wisconsin rolled out 12 first downs and 233 yards gained from running the ball, but just when it appeared the Badgers might be on the march, a costly fumble would dash their hopes into the ground. Most of their gaining, too, came deep in their own territory.

The Middles, with Joe Bartos, Jim Pettit and Clyde "Smackover" Scott leading the way, romped with success and consistency. Bartos contributed a 54-yard run for the third Navy touchdown and Pettit gave the Middles their biggest bang with a 70-yard journey through the entire Wisconsin team just two minutes before the game ended but by that time most of the starch was gone out of the game.

Navy showed, too, it could put on sustained drives. The first touchdown came after a 72-yard journey in 10 plays with Tom

See NAVY, Page 7, Column 4.

Pearl Harbor Probers Get Captured War Secrets

Task Force Started For Oahu on Dec. 5; Kept Informed of All U. S. Ship Moves

By Mary Spargo

Post Staff Writer

The stealthy Japanese task force lurking 800 miles north of Oahu started steaming toward Pearl Harbor December 5, 1941, after it received the radioed code signal from Tokyo, "Climb Mount Mitaka," the Navy disclosed yesterday.

Rear Admiral T. B. Inglis, chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence, gave the Joint Congressional Committee investigating the Pearl Harbor attack a summary of Japanese planning, as pieced together from captured documents, questioning of prisoners, and search of Tokyo archives and questioning of the Imperial Naval Command after the occupation.

Sent Flood of Messages

In a frenzy of activity, Tokyo prepared for the day when the Japs hoped to blow America's Pacific fleet out of action by sending scores of secret messages all over the world—Berlin, Rome, Hsinking, Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Panama and Washington.

Inglis told the committee that the information as to the exact signal which was to plunge America into war was received only Friday night from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo. An earlier Navy Department conclusion that the Japs had issued the final order on December 1, 1941, was accordingly revised, Inglis said.

Advised of Ship Movements

While the Jap fleet hid out in the Pacific, waiting to strike, it was kept informed of all movements of ships into and out of Pearl Harbor through coded messages broadcast over a Honolulu commercial broadcasting station, new information from MacArthur's headquarters indicated.

This was the story told American officers in Tokyo by a Japanese officer pilot.

The codes were many and varied and included everything from want ads to lost dogs.

"If, for example," the Jap said, "it was broadcast that the German attacked lost one dog, it might mean that a carrier left Pearl Harbor."

"If the German attacked a cook or houseboy, it might mean that a battleship or cruiser had entered the harbor."

Use of Signals Denied

The pilot denied previous reports that visual land signals, such as lights from special houses, etc., had been used at Hawaii.

The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor was originally conceived and proposed early in January of 1941 by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the combined fleet, who directed Rear Admiral Takijiro Onishi, then chief of staff of the Eleventh Air Fleet, to study how such a move could be accomplished.

Late in August, 1941, Yamamoto ordered all fleet commanders and other key staff members to Tokyo for "war games" so that plans could be finally worked out for a Pacific campaign, including a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

After an 11-day War Plans Conference, the Japs came up with an outline which later was issued as "Combined Fleet Top Secret Operation Order No. 1."

Completed on November 5

This operation order, which included detailed plans for the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, was promulgated to all fleet and task force commanders on 5 November, 1941. Therefore, this date, 5 November, 1941, is to be regarded as the date on which the plan for the attack on Pearl Harbor was completed.

The dates as given in the Navy See PEARL, Page 2, Column 5.

Praised by Leaders

First Results of Post Poll To Be Published Tomorrow

Results of the first Post Poll, reporting on Washington opinions on the District suffrage question will appear in tomorrow morning's Post.

Interviewers who polled District residents in 500 "representative" city blocks to obtain an accurate picture of the city's views asked these questions:

"Do you think that people who live in the District of Columbia should be allowed to vote?"

Those who answered "yes" were asked this question:

"Should they be allowed to vote

for local officials, Federal officials or both?"

Since the announcement that The Washington Post was inaugurating the poll, leading Washingtonians have commented that the District needs such a poll to offset at least in part the absence of the right to vote.

The Poll will present what Washingtonians think on important local and national questions at least once a week. Using the most modern techniques of public opinion poll-

See POLL, Page 2, Column 1.

Community War Fund

Daily Progress Report

Raised to Date: \$3,991,149 or 89.3 Per Cent

Residential Unit	Per Cent
Government Unit	88.73
Business Unit	76.5
Alexandria	85.48
Arlington	90.36
Fairfax	109.25
Montgomery	104.9
Prince Georges	106.2
Still Needed:	88.76

Goal: \$4,479,000

Decrease the deficit!

Send your contribution today

To 1101 M Street N.W.

Near Truce Deadline

Another Car and Bus Strike Hinted During Wage Parley

Another streetcar and bus strike was hinted yesterday in the announcement that a mass meeting of the operators would be held at Turner's Arena Tuesday, midnight.

A similar midnight mass meeting November 6 at the Gayety Theater, ended in a tieup of street transportation service for a day and a half. The men returned to work under a 14-day truce to provide for negotiations of the wage controversy between the union employees and the Capital Transit Co.

The announcement of the meet-

ing was made at yesterday's negotiating committee session by William F. Simms, president of Local 680 Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach employees of America.

Company officials at the meeting withheld comment. Labor department conciliators, however, stated that the meeting was in accordance with the agreement that halted the strike November 7.

The committee met for two hours after Simms' announcement, and

See TRANSIT, Page 2, Column 2.

See TRIALS, Page 3, Column 7.

See BISHOPS, Page 2, Column 4.

See ARMY, Page 7, Column 2.

See NAVY, Page 7, Column 4.

See PEARL, Page 2, Column 5.

See POLL, Page 2, Column 1.

LIV' GOOSTS: This will a ways produce an argument. Labor unions say the cost has gone up 20 per cent since we entered the war. The official Administration figure is 30 per cent, a most conservative estimate for this city. And all that leads to another controversy which is: how much should Federal salaries be raised to offset living costs? The answers vary from 7 to 25 per cent. Civil Service figures show that the salary of the average white-collar employee has risen 55 per cent since January, 1941, while the cost of living is up 30 per cent. If the 20 per cent is voted, the average employee would be paid 41 per cent over 1941, but the low-paid employee would have—and should have—the better break as he'd be given a higher percentage last June 1 than the higher-paid employee. While the Dwyer bill is before the Senate a work stoppage is being urged by the participants had better be loaded with statistics from authoritative sources.

[illegible]

Mass Meeting
under the auspices of
HEBREW ACADEMY OF WASHINGTON
On Wednesday Evening, Nov. 21
Promptly at 8:15 p. m.
at ADAS ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE, 6th and Eye Sts. N.
HON. SOL BLOOM
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee
and **HARRIS L. SELIG**
Noted Orator and Journalist
Will Deliver the Principal Address
Do Not Miss This Extraordinary Event

Johnson,

COLD

ground, are rich in traditions. Virginia's religious and political freedom. In the Eighteenth Century, Patrick Henry made his stirring appeal for liberty there. George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is buried in the churchyard, as is also the mother of Edgar Allan Poe.

Officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service say that no survey of producing beds in Virginia waters has been made since 1961. In the last survey, they said, the best estimate of production area at present is about 200,000 acres.

Restoration of production in the 125,000 acres, which Radcliffe says is possible if pollution is stringently controlled, would thus increase the State's annual crop by 50 percent or more.

Servicemen Released

Among Prince William County servicemen who have recently been discharged from the service are Maj. Henry Florance, Gainesville; Chief S/pA Frank Lee Brown, Staff Sgt. Edward Sinar, John W. Burchard A/C and Pvt. Melvin Shusher, Manassas; Tech. Sgt. Luther J. Pattie, jr., Carharpin; Seaman 2/c Robert Clay, Dumfries; Pfc. Stanley T. Anderson, Quantico; Corpl. Raymond Showe,

He called the Thomas farm a "key tract." Previously the city had purchased the Reich farm in the same area for \$20,750.

The appraisers who determined the final purchase price for the Thomas farm where Benjamin L. Shuff, P. D. Koons and Robert B. Crothers. They reported Thomas original price of \$50,000.

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at ADAS ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE, 6th and Eye Sts. N.
HON. SOL BLOOM
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee
and HARRIS L. SELIG
Noted Orator and Journalist
Will Deliver the Principal Address
Do Not Miss This Extraordinary Event

**-AND NOW
FOR A
*New Life!***

Johnson,

COLD

EAT YOU

at ADAS ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE, 6th and Eye Sts. N.
HON. SOL BLOOM
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee
and HARRIS L. SELIG
Noted Orator and Journalist
Will Deliver the Principal Address
Do Not Miss This Extraordinary Event

It does not interfere in any way with sociability within a few days. While it is supplying a substitute which is not vegetable tannin and is non-astringent, any inconvenience. With the craving for continuous abstinence from drink. Times over by the financial savings effected.

IMPORTANT—Dr. McGuggart's System has a 40-year record of accomplishment. It is sold with the distinct understanding that if at the end of the prescribed period results are not entirely satisfactory its purchase price will be promptly refunded.

is daily business or stock routine. Effects are in it, it is claiming the same from the system of the world, and the subject is a Jewry. Therefore stimulants are discontinued without the subject's knowledge. The subject's cost is very moderate and is covered many times. Write for literature.

DEPT. A-2, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

Without obligation, send me your booklet on the McGuffey System in a plain envelope.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

So treat a cold this sensible way: Get plenty of rest, avoid exposure, dress warmly, drink plenty of liquids... and gargle frequently with new Pepsodent Antiseptic. See if you don't relieve discomfort almost at once!

144 Men, 1 Wac From Nearby Areas Released

A total of 144 servicemen and a Wac from nearby Maryland and Virginia have been released from the armed forces, according to announcements received yesterday from four separation centers. One hundred thirty-one of these were discharged at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Virginia men discharged at Fort George G. Meade, Md.:

Pfc. Dana W. Hodges, 119 S. Fairfax st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Robert W. Day, 402 S. Royal st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Alexander C. Biondi, 111 Blount ave., Alexandria.
Pfc. Arthur B. Freshman, 4305 N. Washington st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Francis D. Ricci, 207 Fontaine st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Sidney G. Goodrich, 419 N. Columbia st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Henry A. Brooks, 1941 S. Lowell st., Arlington.
Pfc. John W. Watts, 1121 King st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Leonard P. Harbison, Alexandria.
Pfc. Charles V. Davis, 4316 S. 24th st., Arlington.
Pfc. Samuel S. Compton, 2515 N. 14th st., Arlington.
Pfc. Elmer G. Swift, 2620 N. Powhatan st., Arlington.
Pfc. Nathan C. Lewis, 320 S. Columbia st., Arlington.
Pfc. Charles H. Hoffman, 1404 Duke st., Arlington.
Pfc. Harland A. Schuler, 1906 N. Rhodes st., Arlington.
Pfc. Milo D. Rogers, 2506 S. 27th st., Arlington.
Pfc. Floyd M. White, 2522 N. Harrison st., Arlington.
Pfc. William E. Degan, 802 Pendleton st., Alexandria.
Pfc. William D. Dillon, 506 Cameron st., Alexandria.
Pfc. William M. Cunnell, 1400 N. Wakefield st., Arlington.
Pfc. Roy R. Burke, 1700 De Witt ave., Arlington.
Pfc. Roderick A. Holbert, 1047 N. Monroe st., Arlington.
Pfc. Robert L. Sanitner, 4135 Wilson ave., Arlington.
Pfc. Edgar T. Bennett, 317 S. Vienna st., Arlington.
Pfc. Donald J. Ray, 2520 8th st., South Arlington.
Pfc. Joseph P. Redmond, 824 N. Frederick st., Arlington.
Pfc. Walter Bush, 218 S. Alfred st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Raymond C. Orndorf, Jr., Falls Church.
Pfc. Thomas A. Lee, 610 S. Lee st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Thomas A. Doolittle, 2700 13th st., Arlington.
Pfc. John E. Macdowell, 638 S. 17th st., Arlington.
Pfc. Arthur L. Bailey, RFD 2, Fairfax.
Pfc. Noel P. Potter, 1220 N. Nash st., Arlington.
Pfc. Albert H. Rowe, 1013 N. Kenney st., Arlington.
Pfc. James S. Mellon, 1921 S. Randolph st., Arlington.
Pfc. Sam W. Lloyd, 818 Prince st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Frank C. Silber, 919 Prince st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Jack Ellipse, Jr., 1310 N. Courthouse st., Arlington.
Pfc. Samuel E. Maddox, RFD 1, Vienna.
Pfc. Clinton D. Noll, 1011 Cameron st., Alexandria.
Pfc. John E. Massey, 1209 King st., Alexandria.
Pfc. John P. Betser, 4880 34th st., Arlington.
Pfc. Clyde W. Porch, 809 E. Howell st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Thomas M. Draney, 3227 Valley dr., Arlington.
Pfc. Elmer W. Wiseman, 1220 N. Madison st., Arlington.
Pfc. Harold M. Vindal, Presidential Gardens, Alexandria.
Pfc. Alvin A. Lewis, Jr., 2814 Key Blvd., Alexandria.
Pfc. Arthur W. Swart, 606 W. Danville st., Arlington.
Pfc. Curtis W. Gorman, Post Office, Arlington.
Pfc. Samuel W. Wilson, Jr., 1610 Mount Vernon st., Alexandria.
Pfc. Edward R. Brown, 7731 Lorcom lane, Arlington.
Pfc. Charles R. Potter, 607 N. Dinwiddie st., Arlington.
Pfc. Otto A. Heston, RFD 2, Alexandria.
Pfc. Frederick D. Chew, 800 E. 17th st., Falls Church.
Pfc. Clifford M. Carter, 1535 N. Utah st., Arlington.
Pfc. James M. Wood, Jr., 1102 Colonial ave., Alexandria.
Pfc. Clarence M. Oaker, Jr., 3205 Commonwealth ave., Alexandria.
Pfc. Eugene S. Dodson, 708 N. Kenmore st., Arlington.
Pfc. Raymond E. 418 Raymond st., Chevy Chase.
Pfc. Oliver Outridge, 4002 30th st., Mount Rainier.
Pfc. William E. Kenyon, 1524 Live Oak dr., Silver Spring.
Pfc. George A. Zouck, 2626 Wayne ave., Silver Spring.
Pfc. John E. Beavers, 4913 Taylor st., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Charles W. Martin, 397 Carroll ave., Takoma Park.
Pfc. Stephen C. Brown, 2026 Peshawar rd., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Carl A. Hawkins, 7105 New Hampshire ave., Takoma Park.
Pfc. James E. Ginnell, 50 Lawrence ave., Kensington.
Pfc. Harvey P. Osborne, RFD 2, Aberdeen.
Pfc. Lewis A. Bunk, 4004 Old Bladensburg rd., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Paul W. Diers, 118 E. Middle lane, Rockville.
Pfc. August J. Miller, 4222 34th st., Mount Rainier.
Pfc. James M. Hall, 7319 Baltimore rd., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Lawrence J. Thomas, 2029 Rockledge st., Silver Spring.
Pfc. William S. Cairns, 7 Research rd., Greenbelt.
Pfc. Harry A. McCann, 8706 Reading rd., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Alan K. Walla, 7305 Yale ave., College Park.
Pfc. James E. Murray, 3002 Taylor st., Mount Rainier.
Pfc. William H. Page, 30 Williams lane, Chevy Chase.
Pfc. John J. Durham, 29 Bladensburg rd., Kensington.
Pfc. Robert L. Waxman, 4102 28th st., Mount Rainier.
Pfc. James O. Robey, Waldorf.
Pfc. Alton L. Kibben, 4004 Calverton st., Bethesda.
Pfc. Andrew T. Johnson, Bladensburg.
Pfc. Doyle A. Lowrey, Gaithersburg.
Pfc. Chester A. Bryan, RFD 2, Silver Spring.
Pfc. Ernest R. Glascock, 6508 Chestnut st., Chevy Chase.
Pfc. Dudley R. Wallace, 4003 Madison st., Wheatville.
Pfc. Thomas L. Collins, 12 Pearson st., Wheatville.
Pfc. Orin F. Pike, 3415 42nd st., Colmar Manor.
Pfc. Ralph E. Bell, 9305 Flower ave., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Leon P. Andrews, 8019 Eastern ave., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Francis W. Dethier, Indianhead.
Pfc. Larry W. Bales, 6903 Woodland ave., Takoma Park.
Pfc. Fred H. Nation, 905 Tulip ave., Takoma Park.
Pfc. George O. Bullock, 4909 Hampden lane, Bethesda.
Pfc. Charles F. McIlwaine, College Park.
Pfc. Howard B. Cline, Aberdeen.
Pfc. Joseph E. Welch, 4303 30th st., Mount Rainier.
Pfc. Raymond S. Rowan, 915 Grandin ave., Rockville.
Pfc. James C. Woodard, 8712 Coleville st., Silver Spring.
Pfc. John C. Owens, Gaithersburg.
Pfc. Charles H. Wilson, RFD 2, Rockville.
Pfc. Derwood L. Chappell, 808 Houston ave., Takoma Park.
Pfc. Quincy K. Owens, 8409 16th st., Silver Spring.
Pfc. George W. Waller, Windsor.
Pfc. Vernon M. Dunn, 4708 Langum lane, Chevy Chase.
Pfc. Abraham B. Chum, 9235 Rockville rd., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Herman H. Waller, 9511 Kenilworth dr., Bethesda.
Pfc. Ed H. McCarthy, 621 Sligo ave., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Guy W. Carmack, 16 A Parkway rd., Greenbelt.
Pfc. Leo J. Paul, 4602 Emerson st., Bethesda.
Pfc. Elmer J. Becker, 910 Carroll ave., Takoma Park.
Pfc. Augustino J. Calalano, 4015 31st st., Mount Rainier.
Pfc. Milton H. Hagemann, Brandwine st., Chevy Chase.
Pfc. Edward K. Bobb, 107 Primrose st., Chevy Chase.
Pfc. Devitt L. Harry, Silver Spring.
Pfc. Bert L. Hanna, 8604 Old Bladensburg rd., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Charles C. Robinson, 9407 16th st., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Charles F. Glanzer, 1043 Flower ave., Takoma Park.
Pfc. Henry M. Swamy, 6708 Hester rd., Bethesda.
Pfc. Kinsey Jones, 1517 E. Palmdale lane, Silver Spring.
Pfc. Arthur T. Burke, 610 Deerfield ave., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Jack E. Duval, 4323 Montgomery ave., Bethesda.
Pfc. John A. Latham, 114 Hill Top st., Silver Spring.
Pfc. William H. Keen, Kensington.
Pfc. CWO R. C. Metcalf, 3733 36th st., Mount Rainier.

Those from Maryland discharged at the Naval Personnel Center:

Pfc. Louis B. Moseley, 125 Garrett Park rd., Kensington.
Pfc. Thomas J. Bennett, 8318 16th st., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Commander John Berill Peterson, 7118 Cleveland rd., Silver Spring.
Pfc. Robert Paul Weaver, 10211 Cherry lane, Chevy Chase.

Discharged at the Naval Personnel Separation Center, U. S. Naval Barracks:

Specialist 3/4 Nellie Dorothy Young, 3406 107 West 47th st., New York 19, N. Y.

Initial Java Meeting Fails In Peace Effort

Batavia, Java, Nov. 17 (AP).—The first conference of Dutch, Indonesian and British leaders ended late tonight without a formula for peace in Java, and the official Dutch news agency Aneta declared Indonesian extremists had called for a war to the death against the British.

Aneta quoted the Nationalist-controlled Jogjakarta Radio as declaring: "This is the last night of peace. Tomorrow we shall start and either kill the British or drive them from Java."

Thousands of armed Indonesians were reported to be massed in Jogjakarta, central Java stronghold of youthful extremists.

Fighting continued in the Dutch naval base of Soerabaja, where the British were advancing slowly and cautiously against diminishing Indonesian resistance.

A communique issued just before midnight after the 3 1/2-hour conference of natives, British and Dutch in Batavia said no decisions were reached because "the Indonesian leaders were not at present in a position to accept the responsibility of making definite replies to any of the questions discussed."

"Further meetings may be expected to take place in five days' time," the communique said.

Allied Commander Present

Chief figures in the meeting were Premier Sultan Sjahir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, described as a moderate, Acting Gov. Hubertus J. Van Mook and Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Dutch East Indies.

Sjahir was attended by his right-hand man, Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin, and two other cabinet members, while Van Mook sat with him several high officials of the Indies government and a Netherlands government emissary just arrived from The Hague, F. M. Baron Van Asbeck. The British group included M. E. Denning, Foreign Office advisor to the Southeast Asia Command, and Henry Walsh, Foreign Office advisor to Christison.

Sporadic disorders were reported.

The British command reported a slow expansion of three bridgeheads its forces had won across the Semangir Canal, which formerly constituted the British eastern perimeter in Soerabaja. Indonesian opposition generally was reported decreasing in the big naval base, but several fierce encounters took place.

British Tanks Employed

At one point, said Associated Press Correspondent Vera Haugland, British troops and Indonesians were fighting from tombstone to tombstone through a Chinese cemetery, often at hand-to-hand range. Haugland also said British tanks blasted marshaling sheds in the railroad yards where the Indonesians were strongly entrenched. Several jeep loads of machineguns were captured by the British, he added.

The British reported the Indonesians were setting fire to warehouses and supply stores in Soerabaja, and said they suddenly appeared to have withdrawn from some areas where they previously had offered stubborn resistance. The main opposition, they said, was confined to sniper fire and some mortar fire.

Indonesian mortars inflicted casualties on native women and children who had fled to British-controlled areas of the city, a British statement said.

Low-Cost Housing Project Voluntary Funds Exceed Tax

Low-cost housing projects throughout the country, which are exempt from the payment of real estate taxes, made voluntary contributions to their local governments totaling \$2,028,266 in 1940, it was announced yesterday by the Federal Public Housing Authority.

The voluntary payments, used to defray the cost of local expenses such as police and fire protection and garbage disposal, were made by the low-cost housing authorities out of incomes from the housing projects.

The total voluntary payments were 86 per cent greater than the full taxes levied on the sites when they were acquired by local housing authorities, the FPHA said.

Shepherd st., Mount Rainier, Md.

Discharged at Andrews Field, Md.:

Pfc. Brotham Y. Ebbes, Burnt Mill.

Pfc. Charles T. Thompson, 109 Woodlee ave., Chevy Chase.

Pfc. Col. Conrad O. Willis, College Park, Md.

Pfc. David A. Bradt, 4104 Leland st., Chevy Chase, Md.

Discharged at Fort Dix, N. J.:

Pfc. Norman R. Burrows, 8409 Harvard rd., Bethesda, Md.

Students Trained as Practical Nurses



LEARNING HOW—A group of students at the Burdick Vocational School are instructed by a registered nurse on caring for the ill in the first standard course for practical nurses ever held in a Washington high school. A plan to make licensing of all practical nurses in the District compulsory will be aired at 10 a. m. tomorrow in a public hearing at the District Building. Left to right are Barbara Huckert, Barbara Johnston, Roberta Hamon, Frances Barnard, Jeanne April, Francine La Rue and Catherine Kohn, the registered nurse.

Carole Landis Identifies Her Annoyer

Hollywood, Nov. 17 (AP).—Actress Carole Landis today identified Charles Gramlich, 31, an Ohio attorney, as the man who tried to unzip her black tights.

Police said screen lowlives Claudette Colbert and George Garson also had been "bothered" by an unidentified man during the last two weeks.

Gramlich, the Ohio State Welfare Department reported, is a former mental patient from the Athens State Hospital in Athens, Ohio.

On January 13, 1942, he was allowed to leave the institution on a trial visit. He did not return.

Miss Landis singled out Gramlich at the Hollywood police station, saying "that's the guy" who came into her dressing room, introduced himself as "Gramlich, the attorney," and then became "unduly familiar."

"I was sitting at my makeup table when I saw him in the mirror," Miss Landis said. "He came up behind me and said he'd met me on the Fox lot two weeks ago. He tried to unzip my tights in the back."

(The Associated Press reported Greer Garson and Claudette Colbert had been annoyed, "by a man of similar description.")

10 Liquor License Applicants Set For Hearing in Md.

Ten liquor license hearings will be held by the Prince Georges County Liquor Control Board starting at 10 a. m. Thursday, November 29, at the Upper Marlboro courthouse.

Applicants are:

Thomas J. Smith, Smith's Tavern, 3229 Rte. 1, Rte. 2, Colmar Manor, beer, wine and liquor on sale.

John and John P. Van de Pute, transfer of license from Fred Monahan, Fred's Restaurant, 4217 Baltimore ave., Riverdale, beer and light wine "on" sale, drinking on premises.

Thermonas Fikes 10 Southern, ave., Capitol Heights, beer, wine and liquor "on" sale for use off premises.

Charles A. Straining, transfer from Ernest M. Fenner, Fenner Tavern, 1110 and Chestnut st., Bowie, beer "on" sale.

Jack Jack's Cafe, 5008 Baltimore rd., Bethesda, beer and light wine "on" sale.

Albert Weidner, Capitol Market, 208 6th st., Capitol Heights, beer, wine and liquor "on" sale.

Ann A. Lamb, New Indianhead rd., near Accotink, beer "on" sale.

George Shapito, Food Center, 4601 24th ave., Silver Spring, beer, wine and liquor "on" sale.

Mike's Variety store, 5510 Central ave., Capitol Heights, beer, wine and liquor "on" sale.

Allen A. Marcus, transfer from James H. Lee, Lee's Tavern, Queens Chapel and Ave. rd., Chillum, beer, wine and liquor "on" sale.

Social Agencies to Meet

The Alexandria Council of Social Agencies announced yesterday that Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the editor and publisher of The Washington Post, has accepted an invitation to address the organization at its annual dinner meeting Friday, December 21. A location for the assembly will be designated later.

3 Presentments Ready for Fairfax County Grand Jury

Three indictments will be sought from the Fairfax County grand jury when the November term of the Circuit Court convenes tomorrow morning.

Presentments prepared by Commonwealth's Attorney Hugh B. Marsh for the grand jury's consideration includes two charging Arthur W. Duncan and James J. Wood with highway robbery, in connection with the alleged robbery of a Washington taxi driver, and a third against Lorraine Howard for grand larceny.

Members of the grand jury summoned to serve during the term include Harry Florence, William A. Travel, Howard J. Lowe, Ned Sutphin, James A. McWhorter, J. Troy Hubbard and DeWitt M. Crockenberger.

Trial session of the term is scheduled to begin November 26, with Judge Paul E. Brown presiding.

Bulgars Vote Today Despite U. S. Protest

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 17 (AP).—Bulgarians will ballot tomorrow for a single state of Fatherland Front candidates in their first national assembly elections since the war, despite a note from the United States Government disapproving the elections and a new appeal from the opposition for postponement.

Ignoring the note which was based upon findings by Mark Ethridge, Louisville, Ky., publisher, and a letter in which opposition leaders warned of "heavy consequences" if the elections were held, the government issued an appeal for all supporters of the Fatherland Front to come out and vote for its national assembly slate.

"All rumors for postponement of the elections are coming from suspicious sources," the government statement said. "The elections will be held and the will of the people will be expressed in a full vote November 18."

The elections in Soviet-occupied Bulgaria, originally scheduled August 28, were postponed once after the United States and Britain had protested that all democratic elements would not be able to participate. The opposition letter to Premier Georgiev asking for a further postponement predicted "heavy consequences for the Bulgarian people" at home and abroad—if the elections are held.

Milk Rationed In Charlottesville

Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 17 (AP).—The Monticello Dairy announced yesterday that it had been forced to ration milk to household customers, restaurants and other consumers because of a diminished supply of milk. Officials of the company predicted that the situation likely would grow worse before spring.

Dairy officials cited as causes of the shortage the normal reduced production at this season of the year, reduced herds, labor shortage on dairy farms and an increased demand for milk.

Yank General Honors Chinese Girl Guerilla

Shanghai, Nov. 17 (AP).—A pretty Chinese girl, her face heavily powdered and rouged to cover the scars of Japanese brutality, sat up in bed today while an American general pinned a medal on her robe.

She was Miss Ho Yoh-mei, member of a Chinese guerrilla force, who rescued an American flier and then suffered untold brutalities as the Japanese tried, without success, to make her talk.

Today her heroism was recognized by Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commander of American Air Forces in China. The flier she rescued was Lieut. Col. Clyde D. Slocomb, Doerun, Ga., now commander of the Seventy-fifth Fighter Squadron at Hangchow.

The ceremony was held in the house of Chinese Colonel Chang, where Miss Ho is recovering from the "water cure" and other tortures inflicted on her in the notorious Bridge House Prison.

She lay in a huge bed, wearing a maroon silk robe while Stratemeyer pinned the gold medal on her. Capt. Irwin F. Beyerly, USN, and Lieutenant General Taili were at the bedside.

In a weak voice the girl accepted the honor, saying "It was the duty of us Chinese, civilian or military, to assist our American friends. My rescuing the brave American, therefore, was only a service performed in the line of duty. My comrades in the same circumstances would have done the same."

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Why Do So Many People Read the Ads In Street Cars and Buses

Is it because they have found them so interesting?

Or because of some attractive offer—or because they have plenty of time on the cars or buses each trip—or because they see something new on the car cards?

Frankly, we are not too sure ourselves. All we do know for a fact, is that, in independent surveys by a National research organization, 6 out of 10 people said—and proved to skeptical interviewers—that they do read car cards (Transitsads).

The next time you are in a street car or bus, why not read these colorful, attractive car cards (Transitsads)? Perhaps you'll discover why so many other people are also reading them.

National Transitads

Terror Blamed On Jap Navy, Not Yamashita

Manila, Nov. 17 (AP).—Gruesome details of Japanese barbarities in the Philippines faded into the background at the war crimes trial of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita today as the military court heard evidence tending to show that Japanese navy men not under Yamashita's control committed atrocities he is accused of having permitted.

Yesterday Vice Adm. Denzheichi Okouchi testified that the army—not the navy—was responsible for all Japanese forces in the islands during the period of alleged atrocities early this year. Today Lieut. Gen. Shikuro Yokoyama passed the buck back to the navy, testifying that naval forces defending Manila were "virtually on their own" and Yamashita had practically no control over them.

Yokoyama said he himself took charge of various naval units, but through their commanders only, implying that these may have permitted many actions which Yamashita never heard about.

Asked what orders he had received from Yamashita concerning the killing of Filipino civilians, the witness said Yamashita had specifically instructed him to "be fair with all Filipino people and handle them with caution."

In previous sessions several witnesses testified that Yamashita had issued a ruthless order to "kill all Filipinos and burn their cities."

D. C., Area Scout Leaders to Confer With French Chief

Dr. Charles Celler, international commissioner of Boy Scouts for France, will confer with Boy Scout commissioners for the National Capital Area Council tomorrow night.

The commissioners representing groups of troops in 11 Virginia and Maryland counties as well as the cities of Washington and Alexandria will assemble in the board room of the Washington Community Chest.

Dr. Celler is a volunteer Scout leader and holds a professorship at the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. He is being accompanied on his tour of troops in the United States by a French student, Rover Scout Roger Robin, who is acting as his secretary.

Laski Charges British Press Distorts Facts

London, Nov. 17 (AP).—Harold J. Laski, chairman of the executive committee of the Labor Party, attacked the British press and radio today as "a part of big business."

Speaking here before the London Cooperative Society, Laski declared the press "distorted facts" and added: "It is the business of the press to discover facts, but they give the answers before they discover the facts."

The "major propaganda" of Britain, he asserted, is "under the control of a few people who are able to shape the mind of the individual."

BBC, he continued, was stunted by adopting a policy of "for heaven's sake, let no one of any importance be offended to the slightest degree."

Voting Hours May Be Extended In Virginia

The Fairfax County Voters League has received two gubernatorial promises to consider its request for revision of laws establishing Virginia voting hours as sunrise to sunset.

The league, in letters to Gov. Colgate W. Darden and Gov.-elect William M. Tuck, had contended that under the present law, working people are deprived of the opportunity to vote after working hours, and that in order to exercise their right of franchise, workers must "get to the polls at 6:41 a. m. or be late to work."

The Fairfax group recommended "definite and long hours" for opening and closing the polls. Both Darden and Tuck, Governor-elect of Virginia, replied that they would give the suggestion "full consideration."

Alex. Church's First Service Set

The first unfinished First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Alexandria will be used for regular services beginning with a Thanksgiving observance Thursday.

The red brick structure incorporating selected features of the late eighteenth century architecture, is being built at a cost of \$45,000 and is scheduled for completion in 30 to 60 days.

BOY! IT'S KEEN

A Real Metal G-BOY Repeating CAP PISTOL

• Rapid Firing

• Looks like a real "45"

• Has Loud Explosive Report

• Actually Smokes on Firing

\$1.95 gun BOX OF 5 ROLLS CAPS—ONLY 15c 7 BOXES—\$1.00

It's the real McCoy... looks and feels like the Automatic "45" carried by our Army Officers... goes off with a powerful bang. It's made of strong lightweight Aluminum... with a plastic "pearl" handle. It's easy to reload, and you can get ammunition 5 rolls of caps in a box for 15c. What boy wouldn't give his whole allowance for one of these? It's a grand gift.

ORDER DIRECT—TODAY PROMPT SHIPMENT

Satisfaction is guaranteed. Send cash, check or money order for immediate shipment—express charges collect. (Smallest order accepted \$1.00. No c.o.d. orders.)

FRUIT COMPANY

I enclose \$..... Ship at once via express, charges collect. G-BOY Repeating Cap pistols and..... rolls of caps.

Name..... Please print name and address

St. or E. F. D.....

City.....

Amazing way to be Mentally ALERT ...Physically FIT!

1—Promote the flow of VITAL DIGESTIVE JUICES in the stomach

2—Energize your body with RICH, RED BLOOD!

WITH AMPLE stomach DIGESTIVE JUICES... PLUS RICH, RED-BLOOD you should enjoy that sense of well-being which denotes physical fitness... mental alertness! Rich, red-blood vitalizes the body cells with fresh, invigorating oxygen for tissue energy and repair. Food will just naturally taste better... and you will be better able to make use of it, too! So if you are subject to poor digestion or suspect deficient red-blood as the cause of your weakness, nervousness, underweight, listlessness, yet have no organic complication or focal infection, SSS Tonic may be just what you need. It has helped millions... you can start today... at drug stores in 10 and 20 oz. sizes. © S.S.S. Co.

BUILD STURDY HEALTH with SSS TONIC—STURDY—STURDY

SSS TONIC helps build STURDY HEALTH

107 West 47th St. New York 19, N. Y.

Discharged at Andrews Field, Md.:

Pfc. Brotham Y. Ebbes, Burnt Mill.

Pfc. Charles T. Thompson, 109 Woodlee ave., Chevy Chase.

Pfc. Col. Conrad O. Willis, College Park, Md.

Pfc. David A. Bradt, 4104 Leland st., Chevy Chase, Md.

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Discharged at Andrews Field, Md.:

U. S. Troops Reach East, West Coasts

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe and at Pacific bases previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relations should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information. In At Boston

Boston, Nov. 17.—The Kingston Victory has brought in the following:

WASHINGTON
Manning, Pfc. Arthur F. 1227 10th pl. ne.
Bennett, Pfc. John A. 1227 10th pl. ne.
Cory, Pfc. 1227 10th pl. ne.
Hansen, Pfc. 1227 10th pl. ne.
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VIRGINIA
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MARYLAND
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NEW YORK
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REBUILDING FRANCE—These neat little brick homes, being erected by French workmen in Lellavre, are constructed from material salvaged by German prisoners of war. The city was pounded by Allied bombers and artillery during the war.

Murdock Asks More Attention To Lawmaking

A Democratic Senate leader suggested that Congress spend more time lawmaking, less investigating, as the Government reorganization bill ended the week a poor second to the more spectacular inquiries.

Senator Murdock (D., Utah) offered this advice in sending the Senate into its usual weekend recess Friday night with less than a dozen members present. He was acting as Democratic leader at the time.

The recess delayed action on the reorganization bill that President Truman messaged Congress last May 24 was needed "without delay."

Calling attention to the numerous "empty benches" in the Senate chamber, Senator Murdock said one of the causes is "that Congress is more interested, and has been for some time, in investigations than it is in its legislative functions."

"There are not as many headlines in the headlines task of writing legislation as there is in connection with certain investigations," Murdock observed.

As he spoke, the Pearl Harbor inquiry was operating in the nearby Senate Office Building.

"I say that the way to bring proper procedure back to Congress is for Congress to exhibit more interest in its legislative functions," Murdock added.

What's Going On And Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women
Victory Cafeteria for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. ne., 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Army-Navy Club, 1000 15th st. ne., 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Service Men's Club, 1000 15th st. ne., 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

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TIRES FOR SALVAGE—Italian workmen inspect and sort tires from war vehicles at a huge salvage base near Leghorn, Italy. Usable tires are put on reconditioned trucks.

Britain Roams By Deserters In Crime Wave

London, Nov. 17 (AP).—A postwar crime wave is sweeping Britain and has become so menacing that authorities have taken unprecedented methods to curb thousands of new cases reported each month.

Degrees of crime, which have reached 10,000 a month, range from small house burglaries through "protection" rackets to robberies with violence and murder.

Although London has long been an ideal hideout for criminals, the epidemic of lawlessness has now spread to provincial cities and outlying country spots.

Hard-pressed police, whose numbers have been sadly depleted by war service, have enlisted the public in efforts to prevent crime and track down perpetrators.

Scotland Yard has issued weekly radio appeals to the man and woman in the street, asking them to report immediately if they see or suspect a crime being committed.

More than 20,000 British and Allied military deserters are roaming the countryside, authorities have indicated. Some of them are armed and all are without legal means of livelihood.

Ryan Brothers, Fire Victims, Are Improving

Billy Ryan, 17, and his brother, James Ryan, 12, whose home at 1128 Florida ave. ne. was destroyed by fire Friday morning, were reported on the mend yesterday at Casualty Hospital.

Billy, the hero of the fire, who saved the lives of his three sisters, a niece and nephew, was found many hours after the blaze to have suffered first degree burns. He was admitted to the hospital at 2:30 a. m. yesterday and his condition is good.

James, who was carried out of a second-story window by a fireman, suffered from smoke poisoning and shock. His condition is said to be "fairly good."

McNutt Asks More Attention To Philippines

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt yesterday said the American people were paying too much attention to "Poland, Bulgaria, Germany and Japan" and not enough to "our own war-ravaged Nationals in the Philippines."

In a farewell news conference before leaving tomorrow by plane to take up his duties in Manila, McNutt said all nations are "watching what we do in the Philippines as a test of our sincerity as a world power."

"We must not let the example of the Philippines be thrown in our face later as an illustration of international hypocrisy," he added.

McNutt said the United States must not let "special interests or pinch-penny misgovernment prevent it from carrying out its responsibilities in the Philippines."

From 1937-1939 McNutt served as High Commissioner to the islands. But he termed his new assignment "tougher than any I've ever had."

He said he had "no quick formula" to solve reconstruction problems but would investigate to obtain facts on collaborationism in the islands "so the issue no longer divides the people."

Philippine independence will go through as scheduled July 4, 1946, he said, "unless there is an official request from the Filipino people for other action."

McNutt will stop at Chicago to attend the American Legion convention.

Va. Guard Officers Will Meet Today

Lieut. Col. Everett A. Hellmuth of 307 Glendale ave., Alexandria, commanding officer of the Eleventh Battalion of the Virginia State Guard, has called a conference of officers today at noon at the Little Tea House in Arlington.

Leaders of the five companies and service detachments will outline strategy for maneuvers December 1 and 2 in Alexandria and Arlington centering upon defense of northern Virginia bridges.

The troops will use the full field equipment of Army Infantrymen including machine guns, submachine guns, rifles, grenades, scout cars, and jeeps and heavy motor trucks.

D. C. Alcoholic Clinic To Hold Weekly Sessions

Beginning tomorrow, the Health Department's Alcoholic Clinic will hold one of its two weekly sessions during the afternoon hours.

The clinic hours will be from 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. on Mondays and 5:30 to 8:30 p. m. on Thursdays. The sessions are held at the Fouce School, 1740 Massachusetts ave. n.w.

Died
REINHART, SAMUEL. On Thursday, November 15, 1945. SAMUEL REINHART, beloved husband of Ruth Reinhardt. Also surviving are three daughters and one son. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church and also a member of a District of Columbia Memorial Chapter. 4217 21st st. n.w. Sunday, November 18, at 1:30 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

RONAK TDA MAY. On Thursday, November 15, 1945. TDA MAY RONAK, beloved mother of Graham and James Ronak. Mrs. Alice Brinkmeyer and Mrs. Dorothy Ronak and sister of Joseph W. Ronak. 1111 11th st. n.w. Sunday, November 18, at 1:30 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BRADY, WALTER C. On Friday, November 16, 1945. WALTER C. BRADY, husband of Elizabeth Brady, father of Mrs. Mary Brady, son of Mary and the late Owen Brady. Brother of Herbert and Harry Brady. Services at the R. A. Mattingly funeral home, 121 11th st. n.w. on Sunday, November 18, at 3 p. m. Friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DART, RICHARD A. On Friday, November 16, 1945. RICHARD A. DART, the beloved father of Richard A. Dart, MD 2/c, and husband of Marie M. Dart and brother of Mrs. Louise Dart. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. n.w. on Monday, November 19, at 2 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DIETZ, JOHN. On Thursday, November 15, 1945. JOHN DIETZ, beloved husband of Sophie M. Dietz, and father of John, Fred, and Mrs. Elsie D. Dietz. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. n.w. on Monday, November 19, at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

HAMILTON, GERTRUDE LIVINGSTON. On Thursday, November 15, 1945. GERTRUDE LIVINGSTON HAMILTON, wife of the late James Hamilton. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. n.w. on Monday, November 19, at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

JONES, CHARLES R. On Friday, November 16, 1945. CHARLES R. JONES, beloved husband of Mrs. Thelma C. Jones and father of Mrs. Thelma C. Jones. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. n.w. on Monday, November 19, at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

LEAMAN, OLIVER BAKER. On Thursday, November 15, 1945. OLIVER BAKER LEAMAN, of Berkeley, Md., beloved husband of the late Mary E. Leaman. Father of Mrs. Leaman. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. n.w. on Monday, November 19, at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

LEE, LIDA. On Thursday, November 15, 1945. LIDA LEE, the beloved mother of Mrs. Lida Lee. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. n.w. on Monday, November 19, at 2:30 p. m. Interment private.

O'BRIEN, JOHN P. On Friday, November 16, 1945. JOHN P. O'BRIEN, beloved husband of Mrs. Margaret O'Brien of 2716 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md. Funeral from the above residence at 2 p. m. Tuesday, November 20, at 9 a. m. High requiem mass at St. Michael's Church, Silver Spring, Md. at 9:30 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

OWINGS, RICHARD HENRY, JR. On Thursday, November 15, 1945. RICHARD HENRY, JR. OWINGS, Sr., beloved husband of Margaret O. Owings. Father of Richard H., Jr., and Mrs. William E. Owings, son of Mrs. Owings. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. n.w. on Monday, November 19, at 3:30 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

STRASSBURG, WILLIAM ARTHUR. On Thursday, November 15, 1945. WILLIAM ARTHUR STRASSBURG, the beloved husband of Mrs. William A. Strassburg. Father of William A. Strassburg, Jr. and Harold W. Strassburg, of Hammond, Ind. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. n.w. on Monday, November 19, at 10 a. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

WALTERS, WILLIAM E. On Thursday, November 15, 1945. WILLIAM E. WALTERS, Sr., beloved husband of Mrs. E. Walters. Father of William E. Walters, Jr., son of William E. Walters, Jr. and Mrs. Walters. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. n.w. on Monday, November 19, at 10 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. Services by Chaplain.

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Movies!

8,000 feet over the Atlantic

Pan American World Airways has now added full-color, talking motion picture entertainment to its regular passenger service on the New York-London route.

Of all U. S. airlines, Pan American was first to serve meals to passengers while in flight... And that was in 1929, when commercial air transport was in its infancy.

Now, setting the pace in the postwar Age of Flight, Pan American is providing sound movies aloft for the entertainment and enjoyment of Clipper passengers on the North Atlantic route. Depending on the time of day and the wishes of the passengers, it is now possible to relax in comfort and see your favorite Hollywood star while speeding to London in 15 hours aboard the new, faster Clippers.

These Clippers, which went into service last month, are only "interim" equipment. Early in 1946 larger, faster Clippers, ordered before Pearl Harbor, will go into operation. They will embody new and even more important improvements in passenger comfort and service.

Look to Pan American to keep planning ahead!

Your Travel Agent or the nearest Pan American office will be glad to give you information on air rates and schedules to any part of the world.

First across the Pacific (1935)... First across the Atlantic (1939)... First with movies aloft (1945)

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

The System of the Flying Clippers

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Baseball Commissioner Chandler is ready to crack down on Gil Torres and Mikey Guerra of the Nats, who are playing winter baseball in Cuba in defiance of a warning by Clark Griffith. Chandler regards the Havana League as an outlaw circuit because of the presence of players who have jumped organized baseball. . . . Steve Bagarius is not the fastest back on the Redskins. Wilbur Moore has outrun him many times over a 60-yard straightaway. . . . The United States Forest Service has broadcast an invitation to big game hunters to turn out in greater numbers so the excess of deer and elk on the national ranges won't die of starvation, as is now threatened. . . . the Washington ball club has made the Yankees an offer for first baseman Nick Etten and the deal may be made at the December trading meeting at Chicago. Manager Ossie Bluege likes Etten's long-distance batting power. He led the league in home runs two seasons ago. . . . Billy Southworth's transfer from the Cardinals to the Braves as manager is merely the forerunner of a bigger deal which will bring the Braves Third Baseman Whitey Kurowski, Catcher Walker Cooper and Shortstop Marty Marion from the Cardinals. It adds up to a \$350,000 sale by Owner Sam Breadon of the Cardinals.

Bill Paschal, the National Football League's leading ground gainer of 1943, who will rejoin the Giants next week, had a college football career of exactly three minutes. He broke his leg in his first appearance with Georgia Tech and played no more football until he joined the pros. . . . Vic Turney, Maryland's first-string quarterback, was given an athletic scholarship despite the fact he had never played a game of football before this season. He had been a basketball star. . . . 11 of the 16 major league teams have signed up with air line companies to do their traveling by plane next season. The five clubs which have not yet subscribed to plane travel are the Red Sox, Tigers, Dodgers, Reds and Cardinals. . . . Owner George Halas of the Chicago Bears intimates that he will junk many of the T-formation plays next season because defenses have been perfected for them. . . . the surplus property bureau of the Department of Commerce is selling 45,000 shotguns to wholesalers and dealers in time for the fall bird-hunting season at 75 per cent of the manufacturing cost. . . . the late Judge Landis kept Bing Crosby out of organized baseball because of Crosby's race track affiliations, but Commissioner Happy Chandler states he has no objections to the purchase of a big league club by Crosby and hints, furthermore, that Crosby may shortly become a baseball magnate.

Frank Atkins, the Redskins' chief ground-gaining back, who fought two years in the professional prize ring and played two years of pro basketball, is expected to be named basketball coach of the St. Alban's School. . . . when Father Flanagan's Boys Town football team opposes Gonzaga at Byrd Stadium next week Ken Morris, a colored lad, will be the starting fullback for Boys Town. He's one of the four Negro players with the team. . . . Maxie Wilson, the southpaw pitcher drafted by the Nats from Portsmouth, toured England before the war and refused an attractive offer to coach baseball at a London cricket club. . . . D. C. school board members who charged "criminal negligence" because of the absence of medical supervision at high school football games might have been referring to the case of Doc O'Connor, Western High School back, who suffered a broken leg in the game against Anacostia. Young O'Connor was on the sidelines without treatment for nearly a half hour, and it was nearly an hour before an ambulance was made available. . . . Augie Lio, the old Georgetown guard with the Boston Yankees, is now regarded as the toughest guy of the pro league by the other Eastern Division teams, which don't like him.

General Manager Larry MacPhail of the Yankees is withholding announcement of the club's new public relations director but the field has narrowed to Gabe Paul, now with Cincinnati, and John McDonald, MacPhail's former press agent with the Dodgers. . . . Hank Greenberg had aspirations for the job as general manager of the Detroit Tigers before George Trautman was named to the post. . . . Bert Humphries, Syracuse pitcher, has retired from baseball to accept the pastorate of Trinity Congregational Church at East Orange, N. J. . . . The Cleveland Rams, who never had a capacity crowd of 28,000 in their home park until this season, now plan to move into the 80,000 seat Cleveland Municipal Stadium for the league's play-off game if they win the Western Division title. . . . Doc Blanchard and Glenn Davis of Army are the most-written about college players since Red Grange but it hasn't affected their modesty. . . . Anybody could run through those holes that line opens for me," says Davis. . . . The Giants-Detroit Lions game today pits the pro league's worst offensive team (the Giants) against the team with the best defensive record. . . . Paradoxically, the Giants, who have won only one game in seven league starts for their worst record in the pro league, are having their best year in attendance.

Colgate Gains Victory Over Syracuse, 7-6

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 17 (AP).—An alert Colgate eleven squeezed out a 7-6 victory over Syracuse today on a rain-soaked gridiron. A crowd of 25,000 saw Ed Grygiel toss a 15-yard touchdown pass to end Warren Davis in the second period, to put Colgate ahead, 6-0. End Allen Short of Buffalo, 19-year-old U. S. Marine, was called from the side lines to give the Red Raiders a 7-0 lead at the half. Syracuse came back in the final period to score on a pass from Roger Robinson, tossing from the Colgate 15, to end Pete Morrow, who caught it on the 5, and went over under his own power. Angelo Accolla's try for the extra point went wide. Syracuse moved into scoring position on a Robinson-to-Accolla pass good for a total gain of 15 yards. Robinson passed from his own 23 with Accolla taking the ball in midfield and racing to the Colgate 25 where he was tackled. Andy Kerr's Red Raiders piled up a total of nine first downs against five for Syracuse. Syracuse held the edge in forward passing, with a total of 93 yards gained against 46 for Colgate. Penalties were numerous with Syracuse losing 55 yards and Colgate 25. It was the final game of the season for Syracuse, giving the Orangemen a season record of one win and six losses. Colgate winding up its season next week against Brown at Providence, R. I., has a record of three wins and four losses.

6 Ga. Tech Players Get Draft Calls

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 17 (AP).—Six Georgia Tech football players, three of them first-string men, have received December 4 draft calls. Coach Bobby Dodd revealed today. The players will be available for the Georgia game December 1 but would be lost to the team should Tech receive and accept a New Year's Day bowl bid. Halfbacks George Mathews and Jack Peek and Guard Buck Doyal are the first-stringers who will be called. The reserves are George Brodnax, Walter Foye and Bert Aton.

Calumet's Armed Captures \$25,000 Pimlico Special

Ohio State Scores, 27-2; Indiana Beats Pitt

Bucks Show Late Power, Lick Illinois

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 17 (AP).—Ohio State's fourth period power burst in the face of Illinois' football team today and the Bucks smashed their way to an impressive 27 to 2 victory over the Illi to stay right behind Indiana in the race for the Western Conference championship.

The Bucks scored the first time they had the ball and then nursed a slim lead until the final period when superior manpower again paid off and they hammered across the goal line three times.

It was the seventh victory in eight starts for Ohio and the eleventh straight triumph over the Illi who haven't beaten Ohio since 1934.

A chilled crowd of 70,287 watched the closing home game of the season for the Bucks. Dauntless Scores A 67-yard march produced the first Ohio touchdown with Hal Daugherty sprinting off right tackle for the score from the 11-yard line when the game was 7 minutes and 34 seconds old.

After that the Illini staved off every Ohio threat until the final period. Dick Fisher set up the second touchdown. His 46-yard punt went out of bounds on the 4-yard line. On the return kick he grabbed the ball on the dead run and ran 29 yards to the 3, from where Ollie Cline went over in three plays.

Five minutes later the Bucks had another touchdown. They had hammered their way from their 43 to the Illinois 36 and then Cline broke off left tackle and went all the way.

The final touchdown was tallied with less than a minute to go. Chuck Gaudet intercepted an Illinois desperation pass and ran 20 yards to the Illini 10. Clyde Marshall lost 5, but Paul Sarringhaus passed to Gaudet for the score.

Gun Halls Threat Illinois made only two serious scoring threats. The first was on the final play of the second period when Stanley Stasica intercepted one of Daugherty's passes on his 35 and ran 60 yards to the Ohio 5 as the gun fired.

The second Illinois threat was shortly after the start of the third period. From his own 43 Stasica heaved a pass to Cizek which was good for 47 yards to the Buck 10.

Four plays gained a net of only 9 yards, however, and Ohio took the ball on downs, only to yield a safety to the Illini. Bob Dove, attempting to kick from the end zone, dropped a pass from center which was a little low and was downed by Cizek.

Ohio piled up a 220 yards to 88 margin in rushing, but Illinois had the first downs edge, nine to eight. The Bucks completed only one of eight passes, but it was good for the final touchdown.

Badger Harriers Win Championship

Chicago, Nov. 17 (AP).—The University of Wisconsin today won the thirty-first annual Big Ten Conference cross country championship over a 4-mile course in Washington Park.

Repeating last year's victory, the Badger team of five placed second, seventh, eighth, twelfth and fourteenth for a 43-point score. Purdue was second with 55 points, Ohio State third with 62, Illinois fourth with 83 and Indiana fifth with 87.

Victor Twomey of Illinois led the runners across the finish line in 21:28.9, more than 12 seconds slower than Wisconsin's William Lawson's winning time of 21:16.0 in 1944.

Davis Starts Army's Touchdown Parade



Glenn Davis (41), of Army's devastating grid team, starts off behind Guard John Green (62) for the first touchdown in a 61-0 rout of Penn yesterday in Philadelphia. Penn's Frank Jenkins (14) misses a tackle as Arnold Tucker (17) of Army, follows the brilliant Army back.

Armed Takes \$25,000 'Cap At Pimlico

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Pimlico, Md., Nov. 17.—Calumet Farm's Armed carried too many guns for six rivals and ran off with the ninth running of the \$25,000 Pimlico Special before 25,000 fans this afternoon. Brezing through the stretch, the gallant son of Bull Lea and Armful crossed the finish line four lengths in front of Mrs. E. Mulrenan's First Fiddle with Mrs. E. D. Jacobs' Stymie third in the starting field of seven.

Thus Armed joined Whirlaway and Twilight Tear as colorbearers of the famous sportsman's classic. It is well that Armed had on his running shoes because Pot O'Luck, the enterpriser of the winner, failed to show speed at any stage and finished last.

Joeckey Doug Dodson rode Armed and said after the race, "This fellow was much the best. Why we were only breezing through the stretch."

Fourth Win In Maryland Although unextended, Armed registered time of 1:58 4/5, the same as set up by Market Wise in the 1941 running over a fast track. Today's racing strip was labeled "good" and still a bit on the dull side as the result of rain earlier this week.

Armed made it four straight Maryland victories today with record of 10 wins and 4 seconds in 15 tries this year attests to his consistency. Armed by taking the \$25,000 brought his 1945 earnings to \$91,600.

Dodson rode an excellent race aboard Armed. He allowed the 4-year-old to settle into stride while close up and saving ground. At the first turn he cut through on the inside rail as Polynesians went to the front followed by War Date and Gallorette. Armed was in fourth position at this time.

Going up the backstretch, Dodson rated Armed and the gelding was close up. When Polynesians began to show the wear and tear of pacemaking, Armed was sent through on the inside and boldly took command. Fro mthat point to the wire it was simply a question of his margin of victory.

Armed Sails On Stymie rallied as did First Fiddle and Gallorette held on with some courage, but despite the frantic booting on this trio, Armed sailed along in front, getting home "first" with the "mostus" if you know what I mean.

Trainer Ben Jones, who also saddled the other Calumet Pimlico Special winners, accepted the trophy from Alfred G. Vanderbilt, originator of the race who was making his first presentation since getting out of the Navy.

Jockey Lindberg, who followed Armed home, agreed that the race was "just too much horse in front."

Notre Dame Buries Northwestern, 34-7

By Charles Dunkley
Evanston, Ill., Nov. 17 (AP).—Notre Dame, overwhelmed by the Army, 48-0, a week ago, bounced back into the victory column today by smothering Northwestern, 34-7, before a standing room crowd of 49,500—largest at Dyche Stadium since the late Knute Rockne fielded his last championship Irish team in 1930.

Notre Dame was outplayed by the scrappy Wildcats in the first two periods, but succeeded in throttling four Northwestern touchdowns bids. Thereafter, the Wildcats offensive fizzled but they managed to aver a shutout with a 77-yard touchdown drive late in the final period.

The Irish scored in each of the four periods, crossing the goal line twice in the fourth on aggressive, heads-up play.

Although the Wildcats controlled the ball most of the first half, they were stopped on the Notre Dame 5-inch line and the 6-yard line. Notre Dame's only real offensive burst in the first half was a touchdown march late in the opening period climaxed by Elmer Angsman's 50-yard run and his smash across from the 1-foot line. Sub Fullback Stan Krvik drop-kicked the first of four extra points.

In the second period, Notre Dame recovered a Northwestern fumble and smashed 29 yards to its second touchdown with Jim McGurk slashing over from the 2.

Notre Dame bowled 56 yards through the tiring Wildcats in the third period for a third score with Floyd Simmons, recent transfer from St. Mary's, Preflight, going over from the 4.

In the final period, Sub Halfback Bill Gompers accounted for both Irish touchdowns, tearing 32 yards on a pass interception for one and snaring a pass from George Ratterman for another on a play that covered 48 yards.

Northwestern tallied on a 77-yard drive with Halfback Ray Murphy skirting end from the 3 to score. Jim Farrar place-kicked the point.

Notre Dame Touchdown—Angsman, McGurk (sub for Ratterman), Simmons (sub for McGurk), Gompers (2) (sub for Angsman). Points after touchdowns—Krvik (sub for Ratterman), Northwestern; Murphy (sub for Gompers), Point after touchdowns—Farrar (placement).

Notre Dame's victory was its fourth in five Big Ten games and gave the Wolverines a chance for the Western Conference title if they beat Ohio State and Purdue dumps Indiana next Saturday.

Elliott, 18-year-old Bloomington, Ill., halfback, who started only because Wally Teninga was nursing a shoulder injury, gave the crowd of 50,100 fans its first thrill by throwing 40 yards its first drive by three feet out.

Temple Scores Upset Over Holy Cross

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 17 (AP).—Holy Cross' dreams of a postseason football game were jolted today as an alert and hard-hitting Temple University eleven upset the previously unbeaten Crusaders, 14-6, before a shocked crowd of 26,000 at Fitton Field.

The Owls, enjoying a tremendous superiority in the line, paraded 60 yards to a touchdown midway through the second period.

Then, after the Crusaders had rallied to creep within a point of them, Temple's speedy Jack Burns, Gene Zawolski and Phil Slesburg set out on another long drive which rolled 71 yards to the clinching touchdown early in the final quarter.

Burns made Temple's first score from a yard out and Zawolski plunged across on a similarly short charge for the second one. Jimmy Wilson kicked both extra points.

The Crusaders, so badly beaten in the scrimmage line that their routed Stan Kosloski never found room to run, trooped 56 yards for their lone touchdown early in the third period. Little Joe Byers tallied it on a spectacular 23-yard scamper after taking a wide lateral from Kosloski. Kosloski's attempt to kick the extra point was blocked by Mark Dolin.

Once-beaten Temple outplayed the lethargic Crusaders by a wide margin throughout. The Owls rolled up 17 first downs, rushed 238 yards and passed for 19 others. Holy Cross was held to 9 first downs, 120 yards rushing and 32 others passing.

Temple's 14-6 victory over the Crusaders was the first of the season for the Owls. Temple's record now stands at 1-0.

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Victors Keep Big 10 Lead, Win, 19 to 0

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17 (AP).—The combination of the Pitt Panthers and the weather man couldn't stop Indiana's Hoosiers today and they rolled to a 19-0 victory over the outclassed Pitt team in the deep mud of the Panthers' big football bowl.

It was the seventh straight victory of a season marred only by an early season tie with Northwestern for the Western Conference leaders. Pitt, absorbing its sixth straight defeat, its fourth shutout and its 17th consecutive loss to Big Ten foes, never was able to give the Hoosiers a tussle.

A crowd of about 10,000 umbrella-guarded spectators watched the game in a pouring rain that didn't end until the second half.

Pair Best Runners Pete Pihos, a pile-driving fullback, and G. George Tallafiero, speedy freshman from Gary, Ind., were Indiana's most effective ground gainers, with Tallafiero cutting loose a couple of good passes when they counted. Indiana marched 59 yards for its third score and 70 yards for its third and made its own break with a blocked punt for the second tally.

The Hoosiers could have done even better if it hadn't been for a couple of fumbles in Pitt territory. In all, Indiana made 17 first downs and a total of 235 yards as compared to Pitt's net of 105 yards on offensive plays.

Checked once by a fumble early in the game, Indiana shoved over a score late in the opening quarter when Ben Raymond passed to Bob Ravensberg after a ground attack had bogged down inside the five-yard line.

The Hoosiers couldn't cross the goal line again until the third quarter. Then Pitt's Leo Skladany got a bad pass sent center when he tried to pounce from deep in his own territory, an Indiana lineman, too muddy to be identified with any certainty, broke through to block the kick and Ted Kluszewski recovered for the Hoosiers on a four-yard line. Pihos smashed over the goal for this tally and another later in the period. The third touchdown was set up by a pair of Tallafiero to Ravensberg passes that covered 24 yards.

Tackle Charles Armstrong made good on the last of his three place kicks for the extra points.

Touchdown—Ravensberg, Pihos (2). Point after touchdowns—Armstrong.

Alabama Rout Vandy Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 17 (AP).—Crippled and outclassed, Vanderbilt went down gamely to a 71-0 defeat today at the hands of Alabama's bowl-bound Crimson Tide which scored one touchdown in the first period, two in the second, four in the third and three touchdowns and a safety in the fourth.

Iowa Wins Gophers Iowa City, Iowa, Nov. 17 (AP).—Iowa, scoring a touchdown and the extra point with four and a half minutes to play, whipped Minnesota, 20 to 19, today for the Hawkeyes' first Western Conference football victory in 18 games.

Merlin Kisper of Minnesota missed a field goal from the 22-yard line with 20 seconds remaining.

Yale Wins Gophers New Haven, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP).—Yale, with Bill Penn setting the pace, walloped an inept Coast Guard Academy eleven, 41 to 6, in the bowl today to record the Blue's 500th football victory in 73 years. Penn tallied three touchdowns. Some 10,000 fans saw the old traces in which the victors rolled up their biggest score since 1935.

Cornell Wins, 20 to 13 Hanover, N. H., Nov. 17 (AP).—A pair of scoring smashes by Clint Laux and Allan Dekdeke tallied a 35-yard touchdown pass to Hillary Hollett enabled Cornell to come from behind and defeat Dartmouth, 20 to 13, today when those "Ivy" rivals waged their twenty-ninth clash on a snow-covered gridiron. The Indians' two counters were provided by Franny O'Brien and Joe Sullivan, also on plunges.

Harvard Beats Brown Providence, Nov. 17 (AP).—Harvard's gridiron forces came from behind with two last-half touchdowns to outscore Brown, 14 to 7, today before 15,000 fans. Touchdowns by Herb Fritts on a 5-yard smash and by Frank Lebart, Crimson right guard, on a pass interception, bettered the lone tally that Brown scored on a Bob Meschke-to-Bill Lyons 6-yard pass early in the first quarter.

Mich. State Wins East Lansing, Mich., Nov. 17 (AP).—Michigan State passed to three touchdowns and set up two more with serials to drub Penn State, 33-6, today in the renewal of their football relations after a lapse of 29 years.

LSU Edges Ga. Tech Atlanta, Nov. 17 (AP).—Gene (Red) Knight, Louisiana State's versatile fullback, held out of the game until the fourth period, booted a 27-yard field goal with two minutes to play to best Georgia Tech, 6-7, today before a crowd of 28,000.

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

THE AMERICAN businessman, worker, and consumer are getting these days exactly what President Truman, Reconstruction Director Snyder, OPA Administrator Bowles, and other Washington officials designed but perhaps did not bargain for: a split economy.

On the one hand, corporations are buying plants, putting up buildings, entering new fields, trying to find workers, adding to reversion and new-product budgets, and getting set for record production and sales.

On the other hand, businessmen are reluctant to come to terms with unions because of OPA price ceilings; production lines are slowed or stopped because of strikes and parts shortages, and unemployed workers are turning down jobs because take-home pay is too low or they're afraid of strikes.

This on-the-one-and-on-the-other-handness is not confined to one business or one area. It's all over the economy, as follows:

Reconversion Credits

1. General Motors raises its construction, rehabilitation, and new equipment budget from 500 million dollars to 600 million dollars.
2. The American Lumber & Treating Co. plans to open two new East Coast plants to meet postwar demands for fire, decay, and insect-resistant lumber products.
3. The United States Hoffman Machinery Corp., booked to capacity for 12 months, is turning down orders for laundry equipment and reports that small businessmen who once bought on the installment plan are now paying cash.
4. Sales of fertilizer in 1945 reach a new peak for fifth consecutive year, a harbinger of large food supplies in 1946. Bearing on this, the

Department of Agriculture reports October shipments of stocker and feeder cattle to the corn belt at a peak for the month.

5. Manufacturers of lower-priced textile products got ready to boost output as a result of OPA's decision to increase price ceilings by 15 per cent, but commented: "The action comes awfully late."

6. Wall Street Christmas bonuses to employees will approach 1929-1929 boom levels. (Undoubtedly, taxes are a consideration part of this liberality.)

7. Some Michigan workers, on unemployment compensation, decline jobs in plants in which strike votes have been taken—on the theory that if a strike is pulled they'll get neither wages nor benefits.

8. A Government survey reveals that half the mills drawing unemployment benefits in Columbus, Ohio, received \$55 or more at war jobs, and that only 7 per cent of available employment openings now pay that much. Findings in Atlanta, Ga., and Trenton, N. J., were similar.

President Truman's Dilemma

This divided, hesitant economy of ours is an inevitable consequence of the Administration's split reconversion philosophy.

On the one hand, President Truman and Reconstruction Boss Snyder have supported Chester Bowles' rigid hold-the-line policy—that to guard against inflation.

On the other hand, fearing deflation, they have plumped for higher wage rates to offset shorter hours of work, higher unemployment benefits and decreased taxes—that to prop purchasing power.

Waiting Out Taxes

Inevitably, the rigid price policy impedes collective bargaining. Once a corporation grants a union a pay raise, it is hogtied. If it made a misjudgment, it can't refurbish its profit-and-loss account by trying to sell at higher prices. Also, price control makes businessmen willing to postpone sales—waiting (1) the day when OPA will go out of business and (2) the lower 1946 tax rates. A sale put off from 1945 means more money in the bank balance in '46.

The Administration's alternative would have been a loose pricing policy—to let businessmen gradually boost their ceilings. Although this would have imparted greater flexibility to the economy, at the same time it might have led to a general boost in wage rates, followed by price advances, followed by another wage boost and so on into a wage-price inflation spiral.

No Inflation Guarantee

So the Administration took its choice. It is trying to hold the price line—which means businessmen hesitate to boost wages either to satisfy union demands or to attract workers into low-paying industries. Result: a reconversion slowdown to avoid inflation. Basic question: Will it?

One thing is certain: It is going to take time and patience to work out reconversion differences between management and labor, Government and industry, and because they're sure to arise, Government and labor.

Meanwhile, despite the backing and filling in manufacturing, reconversion plods on. Returning servicemen continue to find jobs more easily than expected. Steel operations, above 80 per cent of capacity, have rebounded almost to the pre-strike level (see chart). And department store sales continue to promise a crisp jingle at the Christmas cash registers; they're up to another new seasonally-adjusted high—13 per cent over a year ago.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Nov. 17 (AP)—The nervous rice futures market, early influenced by a sharp decline in the price of rice, ended the day with a slight gain. The market was unsettled by a report that the Government was considering a new rice price ceiling.

Rice closed unchanged to 5 cents higher than the previous finish. December 1945, wheat was unchanged to 1 1/2 cents higher. The market was unsettled by a report that the Government was considering a new rice price ceiling.

Wheat—1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.27, 1.28, 1.29, 1.30, 1.31, 1.32, 1.33, 1.34, 1.35, 1.36, 1.37, 1.38, 1.39, 1.40, 1.41, 1.42, 1.43, 1.44, 1.45, 1.46, 1.47, 1.48, 1.49, 1.50, 1.51, 1.52, 1.53, 1.54, 1.55, 1.56, 1.57, 1.58, 1.59, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.63, 1.64, 1.65, 1.66, 1.67, 1.68, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.72, 1.73, 1.74, 1.75, 1.76, 1.77, 1.78, 1.79, 1.80, 1.81, 1.82, 1.83, 1.84, 1.85, 1.86, 1.87, 1.88, 1.89, 1.90, 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.00, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04, 2.05, 2.06, 2.07, 2.08, 2.09, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.23, 2.24, 2.25, 2.26, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 2.30, 2.31, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 2.35, 2.36, 2.37, 2.38, 2.39, 2.40, 2.41, 2.42, 2.43, 2.44, 2.45, 2.46, 2.47, 2.48, 2.49, 2.50, 2.51, 2.52, 2.53, 2.54, 2.55, 2.56, 2.57, 2.58, 2.59, 2.60, 2.61, 2.62, 2.63, 2.64, 2.65, 2.66, 2.67, 2.68, 2.69, 2.70, 2.71, 2.72, 2.73, 2.74, 2.75, 2.76, 2.77, 2.78, 2.79, 2.80, 2.81, 2.82, 2.83, 2.84, 2.85, 2.86, 2.87, 2.88, 2.89, 2.90, 2.91, 2.92, 2.93, 2.94, 2.95, 2.96, 2.97, 2.98, 2.99, 3.00, 3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 3.04, 3.05, 3.06, 3.07, 3.08, 3.09, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26, 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 3.42, 3.43, 3.44, 3.45, 3.46, 3.47, 3.48, 3.49, 3.50, 3.51, 3.52, 3.53, 3.54, 3.55, 3.56, 3.57, 3.58, 3.59, 3.60, 3.61, 3.62, 3.63, 3.64, 3.65, 3.66, 3.67, 3.68, 3.69, 3.70, 3.71, 3.72, 3.73, 3.74, 3.75, 3.76, 3.77, 3.78, 3.79, 3.80, 3.81, 3.82, 3.83, 3.84, 3.85, 3.86, 3.87, 3.88, 3.89, 3.90, 3.91, 3.92, 3.93, 3.94, 3.95, 3.96, 3.97, 3.98, 3.99, 4.00, 4.01, 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, 4.05, 4.06, 4.07, 4.08, 4.09, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15, 4.16, 4.17, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20, 4.21, 4.22, 4.23, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 4.29, 4.30, 4.31, 4.32, 4.33, 4.34, 4.35, 4.36, 4.37, 4.38, 4.39, 4.40, 4.41, 4.42, 4.43, 4.44, 4.45, 4.46, 4.47, 4.48, 4.49, 4.50, 4.51, 4.52, 4.53, 4.54, 4.55, 4.56, 4.57, 4.58, 4.59, 4.60, 4.61, 4.62, 4.63, 4.64, 4.65, 4.66, 4.67, 4.68, 4.69, 4.70, 4.71, 4.72, 4.73, 4.74, 4.75, 4.76, 4.77, 4.78, 4.79, 4.80, 4.81, 4.82, 4.83, 4.84, 4.85, 4.86, 4.87, 4.88, 4.89, 4.90, 4.91, 4.92, 4.93, 4.94, 4.95, 4.96, 4.97, 4.98, 4.99, 5.00, 5.01, 5.02, 5.03, 5.04, 5.05, 5.06, 5.07, 5.08, 5.09, 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14, 5.15, 5.16, 5.17, 5.18, 5.19, 5.20, 5.21, 5.22, 5.23, 5.24, 5.25, 5.26, 5.27, 5.28, 5.29, 5.30, 5.31, 5.32, 5.33, 5.34, 5.35, 5.36, 5.37, 5.38, 5.39, 5.40, 5.41, 5.42, 5.43, 5.44, 5.45, 5.46, 5.47, 5.48, 5.49, 5.50, 5.51, 5.52, 5.53, 5.54, 5.55, 5.56, 5.57, 5.58, 5.59, 5.60, 5.61, 5.62, 5.63, 5.64, 5.65, 5.66, 5.67, 5.68, 5.69, 5.70, 5.71, 5.72, 5.73, 5.74, 5.75, 5.76, 5.77, 5.78, 5.79, 5.80, 5.81, 5.82, 5.83, 5.84, 5.85, 5.86, 5.87, 5.88, 5.89, 5.90, 5.91, 5.92, 5.93, 5.94, 5.95, 5.96, 5.97, 5.98, 5.99, 6.00, 6.01, 6.02, 6.03, 6.04, 6.05, 6.06, 6.07, 6.08, 6.09, 6.10, 6.11, 6.12, 6.13, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16, 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Applies to Nations, People

Atom Age Will Require Return to Old Truths, Not New Type Scheming

By Edward T. Folliard

THE ATOMIC AGE, with all its hideous dangers, requires of man not that he discover some new scheme or principle, but rather that he rediscover some old truths. In short, it requires of him that he go back 2000 years for the answer to his fears.

President Truman has been convinced of that for some time and it developed last week that Prime Minister Clement Attlee held a like view. These two, together with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, came together at the White House to try and work out some international plan for making the world safe from the atomic bomb.

The fruit of their discussions was a thousand-word statement proposing that a United Nations commission devise "enforceable safeguards" in advance of a sharing of the know-how behind the bomb. But almost in the same breath they admitted the futility of safeguards, saying:

"No system of safeguards that can be devised will of itself provide an effective guarantee against production of atomic weapons by a nation bent on aggression."

Faith Best Safeguard

What then was the answer? The three-nation communique spoke of a stronger United Nations Organization and of "conditions of mutual trust."

A very high United States official, talking to reporters on a background basis, said that the only sure safeguard was confidence and good faith.

Prime Minister Attlee, in his address before Congress Tuesday, summed up his own view in the very last paragraph.

"Man's material discoveries," he said, "have outpaced his moral progress. The greatest task that faces us today is to bring home to all people before it is too late that our civilization can only survive by the acceptance and practice in international relations and in our national life of the Christian principle we are members one of another."

That wasn't very exciting, and neither was the speech that President Truman made at Caruthersville, Mo., October 7. Indeed, that Caruthersville speech was widely held to be one of the worst Mr. Truman ever delivered. The fact is, though, that the Chief Executive spoke it from the heart and it summed up his whole thinking in connection with the Atomic Age. Nothing New.

In the Caruthersville Fair Grounds, Mr. Truman reminded his former audience of Christ's Golden Rule admonition: "Do by your neighbor as you would be done by."

"And that applies to you and you," he said, "just as it applies to Great Britain and France and China and Russia and Czechoslovakia and Poland and Brazil. When the nations decide that the welfare of the world is much more important than any individual gain which they themselves can make at the expense of another nation, then we can take this discovery which we have made and make this world the greatest place the sun has ever shone upon."

Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee, it is clear, think the atom bomb has changed nothing—noting, that is, except to make it more important than ever that man pay more heed to the explosive doctrine laid down long ago: Love thy neighbor.

Appear More Practical

The record would indicate that American and British leaders of today are considerably more practical than those of the 1920's, when they were not content to rely altogether on documents or conferences or diplomatic machinery. They frankly confess something else is needed, something that has to do not only with governments but with peoples.

In 1921 President Harding invited the naval powers of the world to Washington to discuss ways of reducing naval armaments and hence budgets. He spoke of "a world staggering with debt . . . shocked by wanton destruction." He called on the world to "outlaw war."

After the Washington Treaty of 1922 had been signed, with the United States scrapping warship

hulls on which 330 million dollars already had been spent, the British said that "this absolutely ends the race in naval armaments." They said further that the conference had been "the greatest forward step in history to establish the reign of peace."

The French, Japanese and Italians all made somewhat similar statements—statements which, when read now in the yellowed newspaper files, seem grotesque.

May Take Years

Today hardly any American or British statesman believes that the existing suspicion and mistrust can be ended simply by meetings of the Big Three or the Big Five. In their view the establishment of mutual trust and confidence may be the task of 20 or 30 years, perhaps even longer.

The country they have in mind when they talk this way is, of course, Soviet Russia.

President Truman is a sincere admirer of the Russian nation, whatever he may think of the Russian system. He has pointed out that there is no real conflict of vital interests between the United States and Russia and has cited the long record of peace between the two to prove it. Yet he realizes that a great deal has to be done before the two countries can hope to understand each other better.

See Eye to Eye

Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson sees eye to eye with Mr. Truman on the question of American-Russian relations. Talking about it recently, he said: "Enduring friendship must be based on understanding and trust, not only between governments, but between peoples. But we are faced with an immediate and practical question: How are we to know one another?"

"Here are two peoples of strong convictions and different backgrounds. Each is committed to its way of life. Neither has the least desire to change the other. Yet each has an overwhelming desire to know and understand the other."

"I confess," said Acheson, "I see no way to draw our peoples into closer understanding except by honest efforts, on both sides, to free the links of communication through the press and radio, through books and magazines, through exchange of knowledge and culture and through travel and personal acquaintance . . ."

"We have so much to learn and what is more difficult, to understand about each other that we cannot hope to succeed except in the spacious atmosphere of honesty, candor and knowledge. Only in that atmosphere can we keep our minds and emotions on an even keel and avoid the pitfalls of over-optimism on one side and despair on the other. Both are equally dangerous and equally unjustified."

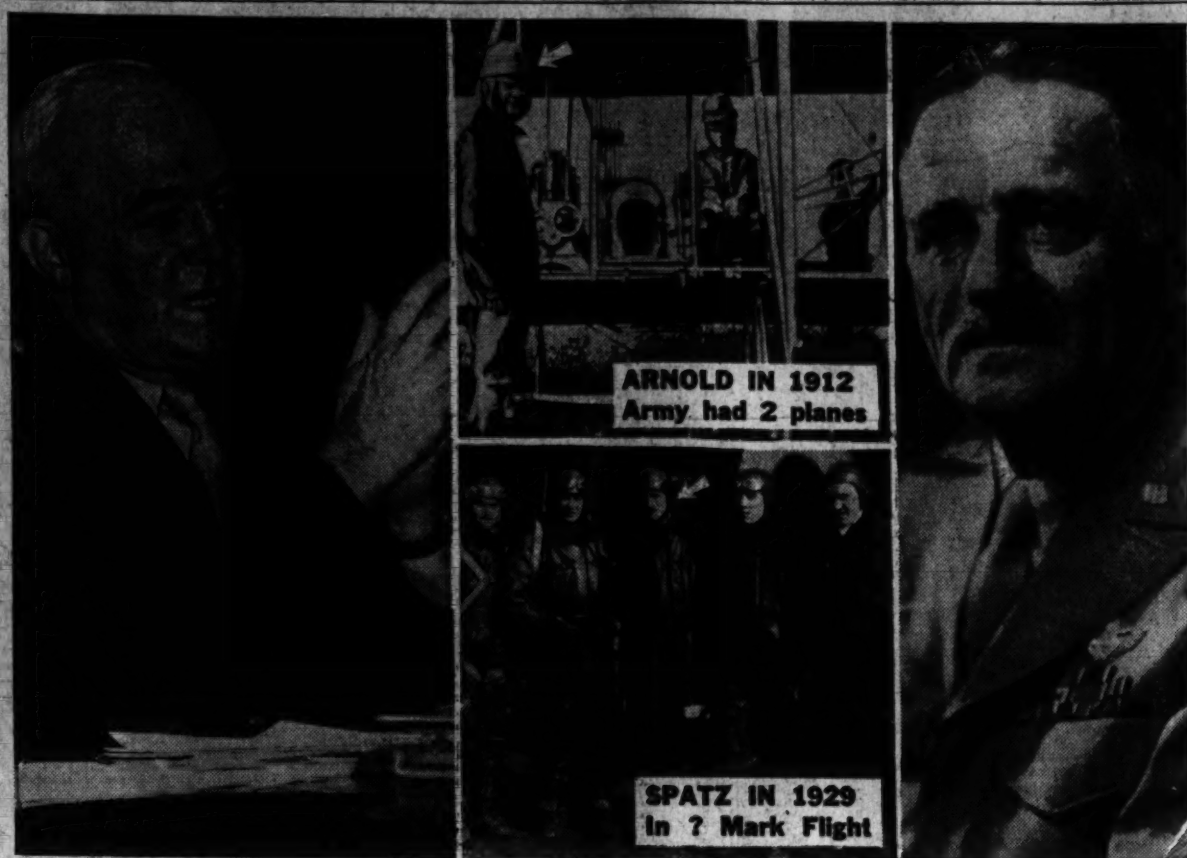
Don't Miss These Inside Stories

Canada comes of age, while U. S. neighbors to the south anticipate more "lend-lease" revolutions; also tiny, independent Siam looks to U. S. for help. . . . Page 2

Cushion against unemployment, already planned, will spend nearly as much in one year as was shelled out in six years for PWA; also the fight ahead for maintenance of rent ceilings. The headache caused by "Trend to the Great Northwest" also is discussed in a summary of conditions in Washington, Oregon, as are the problems facing New York's mayor-elect, Big Bill O'Dwyer. . . . all on Page 3

Editorials, letters to The Post. Page 4

Drew Pearson, Mark Sullivan, Ernest Lindley, Leo Wolman. Page 5



AIR FORCES' GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD

BOTH HAP AND TOOEY ARE OLDTIMERS

GEN. CARL SPAATZ

Labor Parley Still Ignores Biggest Issues

By Alfred Friendly

REPORTS of the six working committees of the Labor-Management Conference have not yet been made public. But this much about them is known:

If all of the recommendations they contain were accepted by the conference, adopted by all business and by all labor and lived up to, in spirit and in letter, they would not aid by one jot or tittle in the resolution of the strikes now brewing in the automobile and steel industries. Had they been adopted two months ago they would not have aided in settling the oil dispute that led to Government seizure of the refineries.

No Real Answer

One reason is that the reports have nothing, unless possibly a pliant admission about the merits of voluntary arbitration, bearing on the procedures to be followed or in the mechanics to be set up if and when collective bargaining fails.

If all the recommendations were carried out, they would produce better contracts, easier bargaining, more facile methods to handle grievances and other disputes arising within the terms of contracts. But no committee has provided an answer to a basic question:

"What do you do when you have all your contracts, all your grievance procedure, all your conciliation service and still labor and management don't agree on a fundamental issue?"

Run Own Show

Representatives of labor and management argued well and vigorously, when the conference was being planned, that it be their show; that the Government stay out of the picture except to run the housekeeping details. Their request was granted. But once arrived in Washington to take over "their show," both sides have backed away from the exact issues the public expected them to tackle.

Observers of the two weeks' session have concluded delegates must have said to each other: "We've got to come up with something, but whatever it is, let's make it impinge on our present way of doing just as little as possible."

The one thing all parties seemed to believe would bother them most was voluntary arbitration or fact-finding plus public recommendation machinery to be used when

Future Of Airpower Safe Under Either Arnold, Spaatz Alike—In Job, Aim

By Marshall Andrews

WHEN Gen. Henry H. Arnold retires as chief of Air Forces, the Army's flying people will lose their last link with the good old days of seat-of-the-pants aviation. The Air Forces' older pilot, in point of flying experience, has seen the flying arm grow from a stepchild to a Signal Corps to a powerful branch of the services, ranking by right of its own accomplishments with the best of them. He has seen its airplanes emerge from a couple of shaky boxkites into thousands of fast and efficient combat craft, some capable of spanning the oceans in a single flight.

Results Justify Work

Not only has "Hap" seen all this and been a part of it. He was responsible for much of it. The Air Force as it is today bears the imprint of his personality. As he has guided it to its present position of eminence among the armed services by his enthusiasm, his optimism, his foresight and his dogged persistence, so has the Air Force justified by its achievements the lifetime he has given it.

Though Arnold's place be taken, as rumor persists, by Gen. Carl Spaatz, the Air Forces will exchange one leader who gets things done for another leader who gets things done. Beyond that similarity, the two flying generals are as little alike as still attain equal success in the same endeavor.

Spaatz is an old timer, too, as such things go in flying. While he didn't get his training in the Wright boxkites, he flew contraptions in the early days that would give a 1945 pilot cold chills just to contemplate. He flew first, as did Arnold, in the old Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and grew up with the Air Service, which became the Air Corps and then the Air Forces. He has the genius for leadership, the unwavering faith in air power, the vision of air progress which are so much a part of Arnold's makeup. But there the resemblance ends.

Looks Belie Record

Where Arnold is big, burly and vivid, Spaatz is slightly built and almost neutral in tone. In place of Arnold's bustle and slapdash manner, Spaatz seems mild and almost retiring. He matches Arnold's tracking voice with a quiet slow manner of speech.

You would not think, meeting him casually, that Spaatz is a man who shot down three German aircraft in the last war and got a Distinguished Service Cross for doing it. His appearance does not help you to realize that he was senior officer on the Army's first motorized "Question Mark" when

NEAR DEATH IN AERO

Lieut. Arnold Benumbed by Cold at High Altitude. MAKES NEW ARMY RECORD Nearly Loses Control of Machine When 4,167 Feet in Air.

HEADLINE IN WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER IN EARLY DAYS . . . strength of will saved College Park aviator, story said

It set a record of 150 hours of flight with Germany came when the Allies clearly gained air superiority. That superiority came, Spaatz says, in April, 1944, and the determining factor was the P-51 fighter with sufficient range to accompany and protect the bombers on their mission.

Spaatz comes by his understanding of fighters and bombers and the fighter-bomber team from experience. A fighter pilot and commander until 1928, he commanded a bomber group from that year until 1931. Then he took command of a bombardment wing, composed of bombers and fighters, until 1935. Thus, by exercising command in the field, he developed the techniques which drove the Luftwaffe to cover in 1944 and 1945.

It would not be accurate, however, to say that Spaatz gained his big bomber training by actual experience with big bombers. As a matter of fact, the United States had no big bombers when he commanded his bomber group. In those days the biggest tactical airplane owned by the Army was the bi-motored Keystone LB-3.

They saw the B-17s and the B-24s and the B-29s in the mind's eye, although nothing like them had ever been built. If one had been built, nobody could have flown it because a man doesn't have the strength to move a half-acre of control surface in a 250-mile gale and modern hydraulic and electric operating gear was not in existence. But they worked out heavy bombing tactics with their light bombers and dreamed of the big ships they got just in time.

Their vision today is as bright as it was then. Arnold, in his final report as Chief of Air Forces, pictured a future war of robots and terrific explosives for which American bombers would be the key.

And he, more than anyone else, has made the big bomber pay immense dividends. The turning point in the war

What About Peacetime Defense?

U. S. Public Votes 75% For Training

By George Gallup

Public approval of peacetime military training for young men has reached an all-time high. The latest Institute survey, covering the period November 2-12, finds 3 out of every 4 persons (75 per cent) polled approve the idea of a training program.

This compares with 70 per cent approval in a poll in late October, shortly before President Truman sent a message to Congress in which he asked for a training bill.

Opposition to the proposal, the survey finds, totals a little more than one-fifth of the voting population sampled. However vocal and articulate, this minority is small, while opinion approving the measure is of even more overwhelming proportions now than during the war.

Tenth in 3 Years

The vote follows: "In the future, do you think every able-bodied young man should be required to take military and naval training for one year?"

	Yes	No	No Op.
Late October . . .	70%	24%	6%
Today . . .	75	21	4

The 75 per cent vote today for peacetime military training is higher than the vote in favor of a Selective Service draft was just before that bill was passed in the summer of 1940. A poll then found 68 per cent in favor of Selective Service.

Today's survey is the tenth in three years to find a substantial sentiment in favor of the peacetime training measure. The trend through the years, as shown in polls on a question similar to that reported today, follows:

	Yes	No	No Op.
Dec., 1942 . . .	66%	27%	7%
Nov., 1943 . . .	63	29	8
Sept., 1944 . . .	63	23	14
Dec., 1944 . . .	70	25	5
Feb., 1945 . . .	69	22	9
May, 1945 . . .	70	24	6
July, 1945 . . .	65	24	7
Sept., 1945 . . .	65	29	6
Oct., 1945 . . .	70	21	4
Today . . .	75	21	4

Two arguments often raised in connection with peacetime training are that it might give rise to a dangerous military caste in this country and that with millions of trained fighters in reserve the chances of our getting into a war might be increased.

Don't Fear Military

Both these ideas were tested on the public in today's poll, with the following result:

	Yes	No	No Op.
"Do you think that giving military training in this country will result in a group being formed of military men who will try to have too much power?"	21%	62	17
Yes . . .	21%		
No . . .		62	
No opinion . . .		17	

"If the young men of this country receive this training, do you think the chances of our getting into another war are increased, or decreased?"

	Increased	Decreased	Would make no difference	No opinion
Increased . . .	12%			
Decreased . . .		59		
Would make no difference . . .		23		
No opinion . . .			6	

In commenting on public opinion in a democracy, James Bryce, the historian, observed: "Such is the din of voices that it is hard to say which cry prevails, which is swelled by many, which only by a few throats."

The function of the Institute is to determine what the sentiments of the voting public are. As a fact-finding organization, it has no interest in the question of whether a youth training law ought or ought not to be passed.

Russia Will Not Disarm, Drive Shows

By Joseph Barnes

Moscow—A campaign to encourage reenlistment of non-commissioned officers in the Red army was revealed in Red Star, official Red army newspaper this weekend.

The unusual prominence given the editorial and other stories describing some corporals and sergeants who have already reenlisted indicate that the campaign is considered important by both the Red army and the Communist Party.

The exact scale of the present phase of the Red army's demobilization has not been made public. But it is the second formal demobilization by classes or age groups. The labor shortage throughout the country makes continued rapid demobilization of workers and farmers extremely probable but it is now clear that the Red army is hoping to retain cadres of experienced soldiers for peacetime service.

Red Star states the reason for the campaign in language which leaves no doubt that disarmament plays no part in the present plans of the Soviet leaders.

Greater Strength Goal

It says: "Now that our country has turned to peaceful construction as a result of the great victory of the Soviet peoples over Hitlerite Germany and the Japanese aggressors, the task of further strengthening the fighting power of our Socialist fatherland has become a still more responsible one."

Substantial inducements are offered for reenlistments. Besides a cash bonus, a non-commissioned officer signing up now for further service will get a two-month furlough, annual vacation, free rights to officers' sanatoria and convalescent homes, priority in admission to military academies and a chance to become an officer himself if he serves three years as an assistant to the officer helping train new recruits under the Soviet Union's universal military training system.

Call for Patriotism

The terms announced also provided for special insignia on uniforms of all men reenlisting. "They will be increased every three years over the usual figures by 20 per cent, plus a cash bonus equaling three months' pay."

Communists and Komsomols, or young Communists, are instructed to regard the campaign "as the most important measure directed at the further strengthening of the fighting strength of the Red army."

It is predicted that "hundreds of thousands of the best patriots and fighters in the army will follow the example of those Communists who elect to reenlist."

The Soviet Union's equivalent of redeployment continues here, meanwhile, with almost daily arrival of trains from Berlin and other sections of eastern Europe. Stations are festooned with banners, and worker delegations, brass bands and leading actors are on hand.

All Get Benefits

Every demobilized soldier automatically gets 30 days' furlough to rest and to find himself work. He also gets a cash bonus and special facilities for travel, the purchase of clothes and housing. The Government labor machinery assigns him a job only if he has not chosen for himself by the end of the month.

The fact that government help is not always sufficient is shown by widespread drives in factories and other organizations to raise contributions for veterans' families.

These are most needed by families of soldiers who will never return. The exact figure of the Red army's dead has not been published, but underneath all the celebrations is the somber knowledge that it is enormous.



IT'S NO PUSHEE, NO PULLEE, NO GO-IN CONGRESS . . . see story next column on Truman legislative program

'Only Clear-Cut Victory Was Bill to Turn Clock Back'

Truman Program Hits New Snag—Absenteeism

By Robert C. Albright

ABSENTEEISM is playing hob with what little remains of the President's once vaunted 21-point program. Just when the President decided to make a fight for it, his legislators decided to go home.

Now it is a rare day when any major committee can find enough Democrats in town to take a vote. Capitol wisecracks are saying Mr. Truman will wind up his first session with only one clear-cut victory—the strictly noncontroversial bill to turn the clock back, passed two months ago—and getting the Nation back, literally, to peace time.

That promises to be something more than a gag.

Fight Too Late

Of the points actually on his program, only one has cleared Congress unscathed—a bill setting up a single surplus property administrator. Tax relief was on his schedule, but legislation passed was a victory for Congress, not the White House.

For the rest, nearly three fourths

of the President's reconversion proposals are already on the shelf or in varying stages of disrepair.

Too late to salvage more than a compromised bill or two, the President started to fight. Too late his legislative leaders stiffened their backs, even canceled the scheduled December recess.

They were late because members had already grown weary of the listless game of 21. Democratic absenteeism broke out at a rate never equaled during Roosevelt's 12 years, often wiping out any slim Administration advantage. By sticking close to home base and teaming up in a familiar pattern with Southern Democrats, Republicans could hold the top cards.

Here Is Story

Here are some embarrassing examples of how Democratic truancy and Republican solidarity slowed the Truman program:

With only three Democrats present and Republicans voting across the board the Senate Judiciary Committee carved the heart out of the President's reorganization bill.

The Senate put it back, but only after Senator Byrd unexpectedly joined Administration forces to lead a party rally. For days the debate dragged until enough Democratic seats could be filled for the test.

Utah's Democratic Senator Abe Murdock complained the Judiciary Committee's report gutting the reorganization bill was actually the work of Republican Senators.

"Then where were the Democratic Senators?" asked Michigan's Arthur Vandenberg.

Murdock didn't know.

Same in House

In the House it has been the same story. Missouri Republican Dewey Short moved in the Military Committee to boggie up the universal training bill until next year. Ten Republicans, but only 4 Democrats were present. A technical point of order temporarily saved the bill. By frantically wiring Democratic absentees Kentucky's Andy May mustered enough votes and proxies to continue hearings.

The House Expenditures Committee stopped by only one vote a Southern Democrat's motion to shelve the President's full employment bill. Absent were three Democrats and one Republican who would have voted for the bill. Thus the actual vote gave a false picture of weakness where they should have been strength. With all members in town and on their jobs, the motion would have been licked by a nice margin.

May Salvage Something

Not Democratic absenteeism but Republican solidarity stopped the President's jobless pay bill in the House Ways and Means Committee. There four Southern Democrats teamed up with ten Republicans. Even a Presidential blast failed to shake the alliance.

To pick up some of the broken crockery, leaders will hold Congress deep into December, but the truancy has them stumped. About all they will be able to salvage is a patched up Government reorganization bill full of bureau exemptions, belated extension of the

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

Truman's MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON PEACETIME YOUTH TRAINING INCREASED PUBLIC SENTIMENT FOR THE MEASURE. LATEST POLL 75% IN FAVOR

CLAIMS OF OPPONENTS THAT MEASURE WOULD MAKE THE COUNTRY WARRLIKE ARE NOT BELIEVED, BY MAJORITY 59% THINK YOUTH TRAINING WOULD DECREASE CHANCES OF ANOTHER WAR

Polls SHOW U.S. FAVORED YOUTH TRAINING AS LONG AS 3 YEARS AGO 66% APPROVED IT IN DEC. 1942

PEOPLE, GALLUP SHOWS, RESPOND TO PRESIDENT'S TALK . . . see poll above, how 75 per cent now favor military training

Sunday, November 18, 1945

Air Service in Alaska Costly, But NATS' Job Shows What's Possible

By George Connelly

Alaska is completely air-minded, but since June, 1942, it has been taking lessons from Nats, Naval Air Transport Service. It has seen before attempted in Alaska. That is the regular, scheduled operation of heavy aircraft, made possible not by outguessing the elements but largely by driving through them.

It has demonstrated, although

Barrow and Fairbanks to keep them on their course.

Nats put on its big push from Barrow to Umiat in April and May of this year, getting in material essential to the start of drilling operations. In the two months it carried in more than two million pounds of cargo, including heavy pipe, tubing, oil drums, drillers' mud, cement, rig houses, weasels. Because Alaska never is likely to offer a similar challenge to aviation, other records of the Fairbanks-Barrow-Umiat operation are significant.

Although there were never more than two or three crews on the run, they made 250 flights into and out of Barrow in April alone. To supplement shipments by sea, they carried 1,149,147 pounds, including 45,070 gallons of fuel oil between April 1 and 15, and 29,920 gallons the last two weeks of the month.

Compass Thrown Off

Between April 17 and 23, 182 lengths of drill pipe, each 31 feet long, were flown to Umiat. Because the passenger-cargo compartment of an RAD is only 24 feet long, the pipe had to be wedged up under the pilot's seat. As a minor complication, the pipe's magnetism threw off the plane's compasses 20 degrees.

Other cargo included 5 tons of coal, weasels weighing 2½ tons, 2½ tons of generators and 99 cases of dynamite.

In October, 385 persons were flown from Barrow to Fairbanks, most on their way to separation from service. These discharges, incidentally, included so many veteran oil-drilling Seabees that the project is on the verge of collapse. The Navy has asked Congress to authorize the hiring of a private company to take it over.

When the Nats undertook its north Alaska program, it enlisted the help of many bush pilots, among them Lieut. Earl M. Lee and Lieut. Estill G. (Bud) Branham.

Lee is young, highly competent and reticent. Other Nats fliers consider him perhaps the best all-around pilot in Alaska. When he can be relieved, Lee is anxious to return to private flying. He spent seven years as a bush pilot before entering the Navy.

Branham and his partner purchased two new planes in anticipation of his return to their flying and guiding business. His lodge is on the west slope of Mount McKinley, deep in the big game country.

With him, big game is big business. His wife is the prettiest party was \$20,000, a cool figure even for Alaska.

Branham and Lee, like other Alaskans, appreciate what a boost military aviation gave the country and they hope there won't be too much of a slide-back when Army and Navy cut down their payrolls, close up the fields and reduce operations on other.

Navy Offers Help

Unless the cards get a reshuffling, there will be a tremendous reduction in Nats' Alaskan operations. In offering the Barrow project to a competent contractor, Navy uses as bait a proposal to help the private company get an air service started to replace Nats. If this goes through, it will be a great break for aviation in north Alaska, where only a subsidy could continue anything like the present Fairbanks-Barrow-Umiat systems.

Whatever happens in north Alaska and elsewhere, Nats has proved the thing can be done. The important question, one that will be answered before too long, is whether millions of dollars of private money will be risked in purely Alaskan aviation. If the bidding goes high enough, interior Alaska may stay open the way it now is, linked to the outside world by Nats' pioneer schedules.

Flying these routes on regular schedule with Douglas RAD's and R5D's (DC-3 and DC-4), Nats has not suffered a single serious accident in the three and a half years. While other Army and Navy organizations in the North country, as elsewhere, are falling apart under demobilization pressure, Nats is maintaining its schedules.

The Aleutian line was ready in time to help mount the Attu and Kiska operations, and over it poured men and supplies for the big offensive against Japan planned for this fall.

Between June, 1943, and July, 1945, Nats made 500 flights out of Seattle, with the four-motored R5D's alone carrying 8618 passengers, 2,277,323 pounds of cargo and 1,217,582 pounds of mail.

Supply Job Tough

Nats' toughest assignment in the far north was to provide support for the Navy's Petroleum Project No. 4, the exploration of a 35-million-square mile reservation in Northern Alaska. In the summer of 1944 two ships made their way up the Bering Sea and around to Point Barrow. There they unloaded and got away before the end of the Arctic Ocean's six-week open season. They left at Barrow 8200 long tons of freight, including the heaviest type of drilling equipment. Last summer three ships made the trip with cargo that included 38,000 barrels of fuel oil alone.

The rest of the supply job was up to Nats. In flying temperatures that went as low as 60 below, Navy planes had to move to Barrow and Umiat, site of the test well 186 miles to the southeast, every additional pound of supplies and all personnel needed to keep up the operation.

Because of the Arctic temperatures and lack of hangars, planes at Barrow have to unload and start the return trip the same day at an average turn-around time of less than 15 minutes. Aside from Umiat, there is no radio station between

MORE TROUBLE IN LATIN AMERICA?



Truman Plans Hit New Snag In Absentees

Continued From Page One

Second War Powers Act to save OPA rationing powers, United Nations Relief appropriations and a few loose ends.

If a jittery House bill-drafting subcommittee stops seeing ghosts, the President might even get a full employment bill. Catch is, it will probably omit any reference to full employment.

Any hope Mr. Truman may have had of maintaining Federal control of employment offices throughout the reemployment period went glimmering last week.

And what were those other umpteenth points anyway?

Virginians Eye Senate

Contingent on two big "ifs," three members of the House Virginia delegation are set to run for the Senate. The three-way race hinges first on whether Virginia's Veteran Senator Carter Glass decides to vacate his seat, still good for three more years.

That's a mighty big condition. Friends believe Virginia's most famous "rebel" will be a rebel to the end, rather than yield to any pressure to resign during his illness.

Another "if" is the political potency of Gov. Colgate W. Darden. Jr. Governor Darden has repeatedly insisted he doesn't want to go to the Senate. If he did, Virginia rates him first call.

If Darden really means "NO," here are the three Virginia Congressmen who will make the race. Representative A. Willis Robertson, Lexington, influential member of the House Ways and Means Committee, probably leads.

He entered the State Senate with Senator Byrd in 1916. Before coming to Congress in 1933, he served as Commonwealth's attorney for Rockbridge County and chairman of the Game and Fisheries Commission.

Representative Howard W. Smith, Alexandria, potent member of the House Rules Committee, a power in the House since 1931 and known for his never-ending battles with PAC, was a Circuit Court judge before he came to the House, has been reelected consistently over labor opposition.

Representative Thomas G. Burch, Martinsville, former businessman, banker and farmer, came to Congress when Smith did, now heads the House Committee of Postoffice and Post Roads.

All belong to the powerful Byrd organization, without the support of which you don't come to the Senate. Senator Harry Flood Byrd, himself up for reelection next year, isn't making commitments.

One other House member who may try for Senate honors next year is Kentucky's Andrew Jackson May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, reportedly will set his cap for the Senate seat vacated by Happy Chandler, soon to be temporarily filled by a Republican appointee of Gov. Simeon S. Willis.

Uncle Sam Their 'White Hope'

Siam Looks for American Help In Its British, Other Problems

By A. T. Steele

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Bangkok, Siam.—Weak, tiny, proud Siam—only independent country in southeastern Asia—looks to the United States as its "white hope" in a postwar world full of vexatious internal and international problems.

In a sense, Siam is a testing ground for conflicting British and American foreign policies. Unlike the British, the American Government ignored the Japanese-instigated declaration of war by Siam after Pearl Harbor. The Siamese, moreover, have been heartened enormously by Washington's undeviating insistence that Siamese independence must be respected.

Nor have the British challenged Siamese sovereignty. But Siamese officials say that if British proposals are accepted, Siam will become to an even greater extent than before an economic dependency of the British Empire.

Provisions Unknown

The military provisions of the proposed Anglo-Siamese agreement have not been disclosed. One condition, it is expected, will forbid the Siamese to build a canal across the Isthmus of Kra without British consent.

The Siamese are unlikely to oppose this requirement, however, as it is in line with previous Anglo-Siamese understanding. The Kra Canal would sever Malaysia from the Asiatic mainland and cut 800 miles of sea route between the Far East and Europe.

The proximity of Malaysia and Burma to Siam gives Britain per-

Lend-Lease Aids Revolt But U. S. Is Helpless

By the Associated Press

U. S. diplomats don't like to think about it, but the hard fact is they expect revolutions to topple over more governments in Latin America. All they can do is wait and hope the conflagration won't be so bad as it was after the last war—revolutions in 18 countries.

So far during and after this war, six revolutions have sent governments into jail or exile. Talk of another in Brazil wound up in political upheaval that unseated Vargas.

Modern revolts are more streamlined. The United States Lend-Lease tanks and trucks rumble through Latin American capitals to capture the presidential palaces with Lend-Lease aid.

United States diplomats are embarrassed by this, but there is little the United States can do. Latins paid a certain percentage for all Lend-Lease received. If this country tried to stop their use it would be charged with interfering in domestic affairs.

U. S. Cutbacks Shock
Although Latin America is economically better off now than after World War I, it is restless and yearning for social changes. Most acute problem is the economic shock resulting from cutbacks in United States purchases. For instance, Chileans estimate 30,000 persons were thrown out of work when the United States cut back its copper purchases.

To Latins the war was a test between democracy and fascism. What impressed them tremendously was the overwhelming war effort of the United States and the fact that this country held an election during war.

Yearning for democracy was sparked to renewed efforts, but Argentina developed into a special problem. The State Department considers revolution there brought less democracy.

Definite Progress Seen
On the whole, United States officials believe Latin America is making definite progress toward broad, representative government. Democratic forces were encouraged by the Venezuelan and Brazilian upsets, although awaiting further performance.

Cuba and Costa Rica last year and Peru this year held free elections. Last year Guatemala threw out a long-entrenched dictator.

Salvador ejected an iron-fisted military ruler. Ecuador upset its regime and installed a popular leader. Colombia put down an army mutiny.

Mexico, one of the more stable nations, is preparing for presidential elections next June. In Haiti, President Elie Lescot has stifled potential trouble but exiles charge this has been accomplished by force.

Nationalists Busy
In the other countries, crises have confronted governments varying from established democratic regimes in Chile and Uruguay to strong-man military governments in Honduras, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay.

Nationalist movements have continued hard at work in Bolivia, Panama and other countries. Latin America suffers from poverty, poor transportation facilities, high illiteracy and a colonial type of economy. Few realize how poor the average citizen is.

Diplomatic, Too

Peace Brings New Worries To Vatican

By Edmund Laura

Vatican City (P).—Six years of war have left their mark on the Vatican, though outwardly the Holy See has changed but little. The great dome of St. Peter's still dominates the Roman skyline as it has for more than 300 years, but inside the Vatican—in the secretariat of state—in the tasks and problems which now confront Pope Pius XII the change wrought by war is evident.

The Holy See now must review the social, economic, political, moral and psychological situation of every nation where there are Catholics.

Poland, until recently considered the most important Catholic country in eastern Europe, now has no diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Deeply concerned, Vatican diplomacy faces the task of restoring its position in Poland, a problem complicated by the fact that Soviet Russia, with which the Holy See never has been on cordial terms, now is dominant power in eastern Europe.

Italy in Question
In Italy the Vatican is watching attentively the development of new political forces which may determine the Vatican's position. A Communist victory would not create a favorable atmosphere for the church.

The church's position in Spain also might change, should the Franco regime fall. In Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania the status of the church is still unclear.

Cordial relations between the Vatican and Washington and American support of the church are likely, it is asserted, by well informed Vatican circles, to find recognition in the next conclave.

Living Standard Lower
Besides appointing cardinals for the vacant sees of New York, Chicago and Boston, some Vatican sources indicate the pontiff may create a cardinal for Baltimore, which once was a see; for San Francisco, in view of the increase of the Catholic population in California, and for other important Catholic centers, such as Detroit.

Within Vatican City the standard of living has declined, too. As a state within a nation which was at war for five years the Vatican has faced a serious food and clothing problem.

Today the average Vatican dweller is just as worried about the coming winter as the average Italian. The fuel shortage will make itself felt, especially in the Vatican's vast, high-ceilinged salons, and lack of nourishing food is likely to be felt at the prelates' tables, in much the same degree as in hungry Rome.

Only one nation—Brazil—has progressed enough industrially to export manufactured goods in quantity. Others are trying to stimulate industrialization.

Only four countries have populations of more than nine million—Brazil with 45 million; Mexico 21 million; Argentina 21 million and Colombia nine million. Most republics have fewer people than New York City.

Exports Imperative
Latin America must continue dependent on world commodity markets. Thus European reconstruction and United States prosperity are vital. Here is a lineup of products Latin-American nations must export to prosper:

Coffee—Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Venezuela. Coffee production costs now are up, the European market still not reopened and United States prices held down by ceilings.

Sugar—Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Peru, Salvador. Sugar producers are in the same boat as the coffee men.

Copper—Chile, Mexico, Peru. Producers fear postwar demand will fall off heavily.

Grain—Argentina. Raw Cotton—Brazil, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru. Meat—Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Silver—Mexico, Peru, Honduras, Salvador, Bolivia. Tin—Bolivia. Lead, Tungsten, Antimony, Gold, Other Minerals—Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Cuba, Salvador.

Natural Nitrates (used for fertilizer and explosives)—Chile. Oil—Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador. Bananas—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama. Cacao—Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Venezuela.

Rice—Ecuador. Rubber, Tropical Nuts, Oils and Woods—Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, and the Central American nations. Tobacco—Cuba.

Want Own Anthem, Flag

Canada Comes of Age: It Shows in Healthy Spurt of Nationalism

By Joseph Driscoll

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What might be called a wave of nationalism is sweeping gently over Canada, though it can't be said that Canada's 12 million people are greatly excited about it.

This 100 per cent strictly Canadian brand of nationalism has nothing to do with the fantastic doctrine of the master race or divine people. Canada demands only a flag of her own, a national anthem, a definitive declaration of Canadian citizenship and a revision of her archaic constitution—small things in themselves, yet signifying Canada has grown to full nationhood.

A few die-hard critics have asserted it indicates a gradual breakaway from the British Empire. To them the answer has been made that true Canadians do not love Britain less but simply Canada more.

Least urgent is the quest for a new national anthem. Many Canadians will continue to sing "God Save the King." Others will continue to sing "Oh, Canada," a French-Canadian song.

"What this country needs," I was told, "is a good poetic anthem that anybody can sing and understand, but that is quite an order."

War Starts Transition

In the field of national flags Canada is just about the only country in the world without a distinctive banner of her own. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa adopted flags without forsaking the British Empire and Canadian-conscious Canada is resolved to do her own flag-waving from now on.

The transition from the Union Jack began in the war when Canadian troops carried the Red Ensign, a red flag with a miniature Union Jack at the masthead and the Canadian coat of arms in the fly.

The Red Ensign, which is not original enough to satisfy the government, has too much red in it to appease imperialists. Also, it has no conspicuous maple leaf in it and the maple leaf is sacred in Canada.

Hundreds of designs for a national pennant have poured into the Ottawa office of Secretary of State Paul Martin.

More important from a practical point is the question of citizenship. Up until now Canadian citizenship has been loosely defined and this caused endless confusion to Canadians traveling abroad and non-Canadians entering or leaving Canada.

To remedy this the Secretary of State has introduced a bill which grants a citizenship to every native-born Canadian, every naturalized alien and every British subject domiciled in Canada. At the same time they retain the privileges of their status as British subjects.

Moreover, married women are granted the right to become Canadians regardless of the other half's inclinations.

No Opposition Expected
In addition to a new flag, anthem and citizenship, the government is considering reform of the British North America act of 1867 the remnants of which serve as Canada's constitution. Particularly is it desired to make Canada's Supreme Court supreme in fact as in name, without any appeals being allowed to the Privy Council in Westminster.

For the time being it is peace without luxury for the Canadian does not dress, eat or drink as well as he did before the war.

In some aspects Canada's wartime expansion was even greater than our own. When Canada entered the war September 10, 1939, her armed forces numbered little more than 10,000—a permanent army of 4500, an air force of 4000 and a naval nucleus of 1700. In the next six years 40 of every 100 Canadian men between 18 and 45 had entered services.



Oh, I admit it, there was a time when you could send cold shivers down my back... a few times when I literally didn't eat!

But you can't scare me now, wolfy! And here's why...

Ever since I got my war job, I've been buying War Bonds—and holding them.

Furthermore, as soon as my husband went overseas, I started putting his allotment into War Bonds, too! He doesn't know it yet, but he's not going to be afraid of you, either!

Oh sure, the gals make fun of me at times.

Call me a tightwad when I won't loosen up for expensive clothes, or trinkets, or parties. But I don't care.

I like that "I've-got-money-back-of-me" feeling!

So run along, wolfy, and sniff at somebody else's door, 'cause we've got one of the very best nest eggs a family can have—War Bonds.

Yes indeed, buying and holding series "E" Victory Bonds is the easiest and safest way there is to turn every \$3 into \$4 in 10 years!

VICTORY BONDS... TO HAVE AND TO HOLD!

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The Washington Post

\$5 Billion 'Cushion' Plan Ready

Annual Cost Near 6-Year PWA Budget

By Frank I. Weller
Associated Press Staff Writer

The Federal Works Agency (FWA) has \$517,500,000 in the pot and a plan to spend five billion dollars a year to cushion the economic shock of postwar unemployment... if it comes to that.

The money consists of congressional appropriations of 500 million dollars for State-aid highway construction and \$17,500,000 to be loaned to State and local government units for planning of public works during the current fiscal year.

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, FWA administrator, outlined his five-billion-dollar annual program as follows:

Highways and Federal buildings	\$2,000,000,000
Public housing, airports, etc.	1,000,000,000
Conservation	500,000,000
Sewer systems, water works, drainage districts	500,000,000
Community facilities (local public buildings)	1,000,000,000

National Income Basis

He bases his program on these considerations: If the national income reached 150 billion dollars a year... And if the customary 10 per cent, or 15 billion dollars is put into construction work...

Then the Federal Government, if need be, should put up five billion dollars against private industry's 10 billion dollars to provide employment for veterans, displaced workers and other jobless civilians.

Secretary "Honest Harold" Ickes, FWA's Public Works administrator, spent only \$5,938,235.91 on 34,508 Federal and non-Federal projects in six years.

The "Old Ick" known in those days as the world's greatest builder, blinked when he heard the ambitious plans of his successor. He told me that he fully expected another huge public works program after the war... but, "gosh, not that much!"

It is an open secret here that Ickes, who "never lost a nickel on PWA," would like to handle the postwar public works program. He could whip his old, experienced staff together in no time. Most of Fleming's staffers came from Harry Hopkins' old Works Progress Administration, which had nothing to do with public works.

Fleming's Setup Bigger

I covered the old PWA and know Ickes asked President Roosevelt not to take PWA away from him when the program was finished. Tough old Harold was in the doghouse with Hopkins and his friends at the time and they jerked the rug right out from under him.

Fleming's FWA set-up is much bigger than the old PWA. In addition to public works he has charge of the tremendous Government outlay for public roads and buildings. Congress has authorized \$40 million dollars a year for three years for highways—to be matched by the States. That makes a total three-billion-dollar Federal-State expenditure—the most ambitious highway program of all time.

Plans 4020 Projects

Fleming hopes the road program will provide 19,350 man-years of direct employment and 43,120 man-years of indirect (factories, mines, quarries etc.) employment for each 100 million dollars. Highway maintenance, he says, should provide 34,500 man-years of direct and 26,550 man-years of indirect employment.

He says he has reason to believe Congress will kick through with a proposed appropriation of \$774,795,000 for the Public Buildings Administration and the Post Office Department. There is no present official estimate of the number of jobs all this will turn up.

The General lists 4020 eligible projects... if he can get the money for them. He proposes to spend 193 million dollars right now outside the District of Columbia and \$172,405,000 here on the biggest Federal building program since Herbert Hoover put the bee on Congress for the great mall "triangle." The west mall, from the Potomac to the Capitol.

Fleming wants to build an east mall of Government buildings from the Capitol to the Anacostia... two miles long and two blocks wide.

The lame part of Fleming's re-employment program is public works, now called "community facilities." So far Congress hasn't given him penny No. 1 to build anything, although it did give him that \$17,500,000 to lend, without interest, to public planning groups.

Ickes Fears Stalling

Mr. Truman has asked for an additional \$50 million dollar for planning loans and Fleming wants a total of 125 million dollars. Already on paper, there is a \$2,500,000,000 construction program in prospect... and more is wanted in the 48 States, the 3071 counties, 24,734 cities, towns and villages, about 127,000 school districts and upwards of about 100,000 other duly constituted public bodies.

Says Fleming: "When the last depression came, it was not possible for lack of plan to place public construction on the market in sufficient volume to become (immediately) effective."

Says Ickes, who has a plan of his own to give 1,500,000 veterans one-year jobs on interior projects, "I just hope we don't horse around too long this time."



MAJ. GEN. PHILIP B. FLEMING, FWA ADMINISTRATOR

... plans year spending almost equal to six under Ickes

Great Northwest Boom Also Business Headache

By Sigrid Arne

Seattle, (AP)—Businessmen of the Pacific Northwest right now are somewhat like hungry, weary men at day's end with very good, very hot potatoes in their hands. They want to hang on, but it's rugged.

The trouble is that the "trend to the Northwest," about which many have talked for decades, actually has set in.

Through the war, Washington and Oregon together gained a half-million new citizens. A great proportion want to stay. They constitute a big new "market" with hands to work and money to spend.

Some 100,000 servicemen are headed home and still more want to "locate in the Northwest," judging from queries sent from men all over this country, from England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

But people have to work—or in habit breadlines—so the problem facing Governors Mon C. Wallgren of Washington and Earl Snell of Oregon is to supply jobs.

Circumstances have solved half the problem. But it's just half solved.

Through the dreary depression '30's such a magnificent electrical power system was constructed that, between the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams and private companies, the Northwest now produces 40 per cent of the Nation's electrical power. It's cheap power. Aluminum can be turned out here at an average 12 cents a pound, as against 16.2 at Massena, N. Y., for instance.

The war brought aluminum plants to feed plane and ship production in Seattle and Portland. There now are five war-borne plants in the two States, a processing plant near Spokane and one magnesium plant.

Bauxite (source ore for aluminum) is shipped in. But the Aluminum Co. of America thinks enough of a newly found bauxite deposit near Portland to be spending a half million to explore it. Further experiments are testing Oregon clays.

Businessmen Meet

This was all very well while the Nation needed ships and planes in quantity. Now it doesn't. An estimated 100,000 workers are laid off. Not many are going back where they came from—yet.

So several meetings have been held among businessmen to find products to be made of aluminum and the Orient.

Other parts of the picture are not so confusing. For one thing, Seattle is the nearest United States port to the Orient. Air lines are scrapping for certificates to fly out of there. If the Orient trade develops, Seattle's port will hum with planes and ships.

Seattle has a magnificent harbor in Puget Sound, always has been a stepping-off point for both Alaska and the Orient.

On this score, Portland also has a joker up its sleeve. Her port is 102 miles from the ocean. But in the next five years the United States engineers plan to widen the Columbia River channel up-river from Portland, all the way to Lewiston, Idaho. The channel already is dredged to sea-going depth up to 80 miles above Portland.

Steamship companies in both cities have their eyes on the trade that eight Japanese lines, now presumably defunct, used to pick up.

Ships and planes are not entirely dead. The Bremerton Navy Yard at Seattle will be one of the repair points for the much larger Navy planned for duty on the Pacific. Boeing, at Seattle, is now at work on a fleet of 23 Constellation for Pan American Airlines.

The handwriting on the wall seems to be visible elsewhere. Ford is coming into Seattle with a million-dollar parts plant and Standard Oil of California is coming into Portland with a million-dollar asphalt plant.

Several large chemical concerns are moving into the Seattle area to feed paper and plastics industries. Several large canneries and a glass factory plan to struggle near

5 BILLION
A YEAR
FOR FEDERAL
WORKS/

GOSH -
THAT
MUCH?

"HONEST HAROLD" ICKES BOASTS HE "NEVER LOST A CENT ON PWA" UNDER FDR
... it's public secret he'd also like to handle postwar public works program

Britain Fights Biggest Crime Wave in Years

By Henry B. Jameson

London (AP)—Scotland Yard police, combating the worst crime wave in Britain in many years, are being hard-pressed to maintain their reputation of always getting their man.

At least six unsolved murders, all committed since VE-Day, a kidnapping and a number of large jewel thefts are among the cases on the books.

Experts said they could not remember a time when so many big cases were under investigation.

Two of the most publicized murders, both described as "gangland" killings, were committed in London under similar conditions, two weeks apart. The other murders took place in the provinces.

October was the worst month for crime in England since the first year after the last war. Crimes varied from bicycle thefts, burglaries and safe breakings to the snatching of a fortune in jewels.

More than \$80,000 worth of precious gems were stolen in one of the latest store robberies. Many homes have been robbed of jewels worth small fortunes.

"London, Birmingham and other cities are not yet as Chicago was in the bad old days of the gang wars, but the first shots have been fired," said the Sunday Chronicle.

Prolonged Fight Ahead On U. S. Rent Ceilings

By Alexander R. George
Associated Press Staff Writer

A prolonged battle over Government ceilings on rent is in prospect. The battle, in which some 44 million tenants and 8 million landlords potentially have a stake, is expected to continue until next summer at least. Some observers believe rent control in some areas will be hotly disputed for a couple of years.

The realtors' Washington committee, representing the National Association of Real Estate Boards, has voted "to begin immediate effort to have Federal rent control dropped when the OPA act expires next June."

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, reporting recently to the Senate, said: "Let me make it emphatically clear that the need for price control and rent control will not be ended by next June. To drop all controls by next June would mean sweeping increases in rents in most areas... and rises in the prices of other cost of living items."

OPA spokesmen have said that if OPA is abolished next summer, rent control probably will be continued in areas of severe dwelling shortage by some other agency.

The realtors' association contends that "millions of property owners have been squeezed between low rentals and the high cost of living." It demands that "OPA implement an orderly recovery of rents comparable to the increase in other items. The association says food prices are up 45 per cent, clothing 41 per cent, farm products 100 per cent, industrial wage rates 49 per cent, and rents only 3.7 per cent."

The realtors are advocating: 1. Immediate release from OPA control of housing renting for \$75 a month or more. 2. A rental increase not to exceed 10 per cent above April 1, 1940, rents and in no case exceeding present fixed rents by more than 10 per cent.

3. Exemption of new construction from rent control. 4. Revocation of the OPA order for a six-months eviction period.

The realtors' committee says it asks removal of rent control of "luxury-type of housing (\$75 a month or more) because landlords are being paid rents of a depression or near-depression level in the face of constantly rising maintenance costs."

Evictions Alarming
OPA Chief Bowles, who has rejected this proposal, says "it would remove the protection of rent control from a large group of American families."

Under the eviction regulation which became effective September 15, OPA area rent directors may require six months before a purchaser may evict a tenant in order to occupy the house himself. Previously the waiting period was three months.

OPA officials say they were compelled to "tighten up on evictions because they had been taking place at an alarming rate."

Alexander Summer, chairman of the realtors' committee on rent controls, declares "the six-month period is causing owners to leave houses for sale vacant rather than

N. Y. Vs. Vice O'Dwyer Gets His Toughest Case Ready

By Carle Hodge

New York, (AP)—Big Bill O'Dwyer, ever the prosecutor, is preparing his toughest case—the City of New York versus poverty.

William O'Dwyer, mayor-elect, is particularly well equipped to battle city squalor and vice.

He met it 35 years ago as a home-sick but determined Irish kid who sailed, almost penniless, in steerage into New York Harbor.

He knew it as a common laborer, as a policeman studying law at night, as a lawyer, a judge.

Thus was the stage set, slowly but steadily, for the great flood of votes—the widest plurality ever given a Gotham mayoralty candidate—that pushed the affable Democrat into the biggest city executive job in America. January 1, he will become New York's 100th mayor.

Once before the prosecutor had set out in quest of the New York mayoralty. That was in 1941 when LaGuardia, sailing placidly on a sea of civic betterments, edged him out.

Between elections, O'Dwyer had been reelected D. A. and had become, in a modest way, a war hero. He volunteered for Army intelligence, went in as a major and smoked out enough war contract frauds to draw President Roosevelt's personal commendation.

Then, as Minister to Italy he directed the Allied Control Commission. He was discharged last February, after 33 months, as a brigadier general.

'Children' Top Task

Ask him the top task he has set for himself when he becomes mayor, and he'll snap back: "Children."

Healthy, happy children, he argues, are the only insurance against a future "Murder, Inc."

"I know them," he says. "I knew them when I was a policeman. Later, those same kids, victims of poverty and an environment in which nothing but crime or misery could be spawned, came before me when I was a magistrate. Then they had police records."

"I saw them again, hardened criminals, when I was district attorney. There was no turning back."

Studies for Priesthood

Slum clearance and better schools and playgrounds—a program for crime prevention—"starting from the streets"—all are part of the mayor-elect's "plan for the kind of New York I want to see."

Bill-O, as friends call him, once studied for the priesthood at Salamanca University in Spain, but found the language courses too difficult.

In 1918 he met pretty, dark-haired Kitty Lenihan, a hotel telephone operator. O'Dwyer, then working nearby as a hod carrier, placed a call with her. She accused him of giving her a bogus nickel. They argued. They apologized. They were married that August, a month after he became an American citizen.

The O'Dwyers live in the five-room house in Brooklyn they first occupied when he was a cop. They have no children.

Top Airmen Are Alike—In Job, Aims

Continued From Page One

ica must be prepared. Spaatz is in perfect step with his chief. "Airplanes are coming," he says, "which will be the B-29 what the B-29 is to the old Wright planes General Arnold flew. But..." and here again he echoes his chief.

"But we must not forget, in thinking of the future, that the next war will have to be fought with the equipment then on hand. We cannot afford to make the mistake the Germans did when they stopped making conventional aircraft to concentrate on the V-2 and wound up defeated, without either one."

Careers Alike, Too

As their thinking runs along parallel lines, so have the military careers of Arnold and Spaatz been curiously parallel in many respects. Graduated from the Military Academy in 1907, Arnold was appointed a second lieutenant of infantry and immediately sent to the Philippines.

He decided to try his hand at flying in 1911, when he saw Glenn Curtiss complete his historic Albany to New York flight.

Spaatz was graduated from West Point in 1914, just seven years after Arnold; was appointed a second lieutenant of infantry and stationed first in Hawaii. He was detailed to aviation training at North Island, near San Diego, Calif., in 1915.

After learning to fly with the Wright brothers at Dayton, Ohio, in 1911, Arnold was sent to the Signal Corps Aviation School at College Park, Md., the same year as an instructor. While at College Park he established an altitude record of 6540 feet and won the Mackay Trophy by a reconnaissance flight from College Park to Washington Barracks for Fort Meyer and return.

Spaatz also became an instructor after flying for Pershing in Mexico and then going to France in command of the Thirty-first Pursuit Squadron. Soon after reaching France, he was ordered to the great American flight school at Meuse-Argonne sector.

Arnold, meanwhile, had received the traditional Army treatment of men with new ideas. After observing field artillery fire from an airplane at Fort Riley, Kans., and sending the first air-ground radio message in 1912, he was put back in the infantry and served four years.

Finally, in 1916, he was again assigned to aviation duties and sent to North Island as supply officer. In 1917 he was sent to the Canal Zone to organize an aviation service there, which he commanded until May, 1917. Then he was returned to Washington and served throughout the war in the Office of the Director of Military Aeronautics.

Always a stormy petrel, Arnold took up the fight for recognition of air power which cost Gen. Billy Mitchell his job and his commission in the Army. Fortunately for the country, Arnold somehow escaped and remained to lead the Air Forces in the most remarkable expansion in military history and in the kind of warfare Billy Mitchell had preached in vain.

When colorful "Hap" Arnold turns over the controls of the Air Force, his successor will find emulation no easy task. If rumor is correct, the man who is to follow him will make no effort at emulation. He will go ahead in his own quiet way, getting things done without fireworks.

Under Carl Spaatz, quiet and unpretentious though he is, the Air Force and America can look upward for great things to come.

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4B Sunday, November 18, 1945

What Of Bretton Woods?

Unless the British receive financial aid from the United States to tide them over the next few years, we might as well abandon hope of achieving stable relationships between the dollar and the pound within the framework of an international organization of the Bretton Woods type. That is a fact so generally recognized that quite a number of western European countries are said to be withholding their signatures to the agreements pending a successful conclusion of current loan negotiations. If aid is not forthcoming, the British will of necessity refuse to become a member of the international monetary fund, for they will have to rely for the indefinite future upon restrictive trading devices and exchange controls to enable them to obtain the wherewithal for financing essential import requirements.

One of the chief objectives of the monetary fund—the promotion of reasonably stable exchanges throughout the world, with the aid of consultative machinery to prevent competitive exchange depreciation—will be unattainable without British participation. Instead, trading nations will be confronted by rival key currency systems—the dollar and the pound. Certain countries will attach themselves to sterling; the currencies of others will be pegged to the dollar; and both the United States and Great Britain will be disposed to restrict dealings with countries outside their particular orbits and to bestow special favors and trading concessions on the insiders. The result would spell “finis” to the high hopes of the supporters of the monetary fund who aim at expansion of world trade through eventual abandonment of currency blocs and other restrictive devices.

At the time Congress voted for adherence to the Bretton Woods agreements, it was quite clear that success of that plan was contingent upon making loans or gifts to Britain as a condition of her participation. Indeed, a good many legislators argued that aid to Britain should precede consideration of the Bretton Woods agreements. Some even contended that, given such aid, world currencies could be stabilized and multilateral trading resumed without resort to any experimental international machinery. In light of the debates in Congress and the public discussion preceding legislative action, it seems to us that Congress has obligated itself morally to extend aid to Britain so that the Bretton Woods agreements can become a reality instead of a dream on paper. Should it fail to do so, it will lay itself open to charges of insincerity in agreeing to our participation in the monetary fund.

World Responsibility

Secretary Byrnes' address at Charleston is a useful supplement to the joint declaration of President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee and Mackenzie King last week on control of the atomic bomb. He makes it unmistakably clear that he regards the protection of humanity from an atomic war as a world responsibility. The three powers which discovered and developed the atomic bomb are holding the weapon as a sacred trust until world responsibility can be effectively brought into play. Meanwhile, they are leading the way toward international action through the most promising agency in this field—the United Nations Organization.

Further emphasis upon world responsibility may be found in Secretary Byrnes' reference to what he called “an even more frightful method of human destruction”—bacteriological warfare. It is doubtless true that an atomic war would bring into play every conceivable means of destroying human life. The basic problem, therefore, as Mr. Byrnes pointed out, is not to abolish one particular kind of warfare, but to abolish war. No doubt it was this factor more than any other which induced the statesmen who met in Washington last week to assign the problem of atomic controls to a United Nations commission.

No doubt it would have been more effective if a United Nations commission on the atomic bomb could have gone to work several weeks ago. Something has been lost by delays and mounting unrest. On the other hand, we think this loss can easily be exaggerated. There is no reasonable ground for the assumption that the United States is using the atomic bomb to threaten any other power. Our Government, as Mr. Byrnes points out, is not the type that can readily launch an aggressive conquest. “No President,” he said, “in the absence of a declaration of war by the Congress could authorize an atomic bombing without running the risk

of impeachment.” In the period while this tremendous responsibility for control of the atom bomb is being transferred to the United Nations the nature of our Government should give substantial reassurance to our allies that the new weapon will not be used aggressively.

Even more important, however, is a constant demonstration of faith in the international approach. We must not only be willing to share atomic power for peaceful purposes; we must also actively seek to set up the safeguards which will make feasible the complete abolition of secrecy regarding it. Secretary Byrnes acknowledges that to date we have taken only a “very modest first step in what is certain to prove a long and difficult journey.” If the tragedy implicit in that of that journey is to be avoided, a large degree of foresight among our own people as well as patience among our allies who do not yet share the full secret will be necessary.

Eisenhower's Advice

No more direct, forceful or persuasive statement of the case for postwar military training has come to our attention than the statement of General Eisenhower before the House Military Affairs Committee. The general speaks from an awful realization of what war is and from a unique experience in the defense of a great nation. There is nothing jingoistic in his approach. He simply recognizes the facts that war has not yet been banished from the earth and that the United States might not survive another conflict if it were as unprepared as it was at the beginning of our last two wars.

General Eisenhower assumes, as anyone concerned with our safety must, that any future war of aggression will start with an attack upon the United States. Since American industrial might has been the deciding factor in both World Wars, this country would certainly be the logical first target. And it will undoubtedly be a target that can be reached by atomic weapons unless we have enough strength to repel such an attack. In other words, we cannot count on having time to prepare after an attack begins. A weak and unvigilant United States might be crippled before we could put our forces into the field if we had no trained reserves to draw upon.

So much for the security of the Nation. That of the individual is no less vital. General Eisenhower says that the trained soldier has at least three times the chance for survival in battle than the untrained recruit has. This can mean only that if war should catch us unprepared once more, there would be “criminal slaughter of untrained young men.” During the next few years, of course, we shall have a reserve of experienced veterans who could be put back into uniform if necessary. But how cruelly unfair and undemocratic it would be to require these men to bear the brunt of another war to save young men who have been spared the hardships of World War II from taking military training!

To be sure, the American people are laying great store by the hope that the United Nations can prevent wars in the future. But that hope must be sustained by strength in the United Nations and not by weakness. “It is my personal opinion,” said General Eisenhower, “that the greatest single motivating force for world peace today is the organized military potential of the United States—its resources, its technological advancement and its superbly trained manpower.” Our experience since 1917 certainly should have taught us that peace cannot be maintained by impotence.

We do not see how Congress can face these factors underlying our present situation and fail to provide for postwar military training. It is one of the prices we must pay for security. Any unwillingness on the part of Congress to pay that price would clearly suggest that we are slipping back into a dream world of false security from which the only probable exit would be war—war for which we should be tragically unprepared.

Pay As You Earn

The national wage formula proposed by Senator Knowland to break the deadlock between labor and management in important mass industries is in one respect in line with a suggestion recently made in *The Post*. That is, it recommends an immediate hourly rate increase of limited amount—10 per cent or more to avert a threatened deadlock between labor and management, with other adjustments to be made later on. Similarly, *The Post* called on the mass-production industries to offer to pay part of the union demands for 30 per cent wage increases and to review the case for the remainder of the claim some months hence.

At this point the two proposals diverge. *The Post* would rely upon collective bargaining to determine the eventual scale of basic wages in the light of relevant data in regard to productivity and profits of employing industries, with possible retroactive application of any increases granted. The Knowland plan, on the other hand, assumes that wage increases in excess of the initial minimum advance would be paid only when earned.

This pay-as-you-earn formula is a profit-sharing plan possessing the advantage of linking wage increases in excess of a limited initial advance to production and sales. Workers would have an incentive to achieve maximum efficiency, knowing that they would obtain a share of the profits resulting from their exertions, while management would be protected against demands for increases that might cut heavily into profits or reserves.

But like most profit-sharing plans, we do not believe the Knowland proposal would be acceptable to organized labor, for very good reason. Profit-sharing as a solution of labor-management rivalries has been tried re-

peatedly, and, except in a limited number of cases, it has failed to work well in practice. One major objection to such proposals is that workers become accustomed to the profit bonuses of good years and are unwilling to give them up when the lean years come. In our great mass-production industries, where extreme fluctuations in profits are the rule rather than the exception, profit-sharing wage devices seem peculiarly ill adapted to the needs of the workers. What labor wants at present is an increase in base pay that will afford protection to some extent against subsequent reductions in earnings. And the heat has been turned on for the purpose of getting a raise while the going is good—that is, while pent-up market demands assure a high degree of manufacturing activity for a long time to come.

There are other serious objections to profit-sharing proposals both from the viewpoint of labor and management. Senator Knowland suggests that labor and management agree on the “most equitable and economic division of its intake among workers, management, stockholders, and consumers.” There, of course, is the rub. No single concern is free to apportion its resources as it chooses. Prices set under competition may leave a high-cost company little option as regards the amount of dividends to be paid and no excess profits for sharing with labor. Workers employed by such concerns would become envious of the higher rewards obtained under profit-sharing plans by men no more skillful or efficient employed by prosperous companies. The result would be a demoralizing lack of uniformity in wage payments running counter to present-day trends toward greater standardization of pay and elimination of accidental inequalities.

We conclude, therefore, that the pay-as-you-earn plan, despite its merits in linking wage increases to higher productivity, would give rise to more problems than it would solve. It will probably be rejected out of hand by organized labor as running counter to one of their chief objectives—the elevation of basic wage rates for whole industries in the hope of their permanent maintenance.

Civil Service Inquiry

Senator Byrd, chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures, intends shortly to launch an investigation of the Civil Service Commission. He asserts that the present commission setup is “honeycombed with inefficiency and favoritism” and is rapidly destroying the merit system it was established to preserve. He accordingly favors a complete reorganization of the agency under a single administrative head.

We think the form of the Senator's proposal is unfortunate. For it suggests that the investigation is designed primarily to provide evidence prejudicial to the commission in support of reform plans already formulated. What is needed, in our opinion, is an objectively critical inquiry into the commission's activities with a view to deciding what changes, if any, in the administrative setup would enable the agency to discharge more efficiently the tasks that lie ahead.

The commission has been under terrific pressure during the past few years, owing, first, to the rapid expansion of the Federal executive establishment after President Roosevelt came into office, and, later, to the much greater expansion thrust upon the country by war. The rapidly expanding personnel needs of wartime, coupled with manpower shortages, resulted unavoidably in a partial breakdown of the merit system. No administrative agency, however efficient, could have been expected to cope with these extraordinary demands without a lowering of standards of fitness that would have been unjustifiable in peacetime. In fact, the commission has been forced to become primarily a recruiting agency—one that has had to compete with private employers for trained and efficient men and women.

All that is now in the past, important only insofar as it throws light on the adequacy of the existing organizational setup to discharge the duties of the coming years of peace. Even after emergency wartime agencies of the Government have been liquidated, the postwar Government establishment will be huge, judged by prewar standards. There will be increasing demand for a high degree of skill, training and general competency among the rank and file of civil servants. The record of the past is well worth examining, therefore, to discover how to plug the loopholes that permit favoritism to creep in and how to insure improvements in methods of selection with a view to making the merit system a more certain guaranty of efficient performance.

Whether the commission should be replaced by a single administrator is a question that arises in connection with many of our Government agencies. The answer to that question is to be found not by appraising the records of past or present members of the commission but rather by deciding whether the kind of administrative work assigned that body can be discharged better by concentrating authority in a single head or by a division of duties. The proper time to decide that issue is after the projected inquiry has been completed.

AFTER WAR

(Sonnet for May)

Now after war, come where we used to walk
Before the madness came upon our world;
Down wooded aisles where scarfs of sea fog
Circled—

Where no need was for any kind of talk,
We'll test the quiet green that once had power
To make us new again—bear finches sing
From tips of pine or blue space, on the wing,
If any bird is left on tree or flower.

This is the place. See how the grass has grown
Thickly across our footprints and how low
The berried Toyon hangs. Come let us go
Into the fragrant temple we have known
And loved above all places in all lands,
And hold the silence in our restless hands.

ELMA DEAN.

Parking Problem

IN CAPTAIN Herbert C.

Whitehurst's comment on proposed automobile parking facilities is the key to the problem. He is quoted as saying, “We don't want to concentrate too much in any one location.”

Accepting that as an axiom, the question is, how shall we prevent too much concentration? Merely providing additional parking space on present public property certainly will not prevent it. On the contrary, it will tend to increase concentration by encouraging the erection of larger buildings on adjacent private property. That means not a solution but a spiraling up to even worse conditions than we have at present.

Representative Hebert made a proposal that is in the direction of a solution when he said that future buildings should provide parking space for at least a certain proportion of their tenants. This allocation of space to car storage would reduce the space otherwise available for uses that would require more transit facilities. But it does not go far enough.

THE PROBLEM is not one of individual buildings, but of whole areas. Even if all buildings provided adequately for their tenants, there would still be the customers, clients, patrons, patients, who make that building valuable to its tenants. Moreover, these customers, etc., when they come downtown are likely to have more than one errand to run more than one building. Moreover, it is not only a problem of parking but also one of moving traffic as we learned during the two-day “continuous meeting” of transit employees.

That recent emergency condition is, we are told, likely to be the normal condition when new cars come on the market. Very certainly it will be if we build up the central business area to the density permitted by our present zoning regulations. It will do us no good to double or treble the parking space in our downtown area if we then double or treble the need for parking by increasing the density of use behind building lines.

Recent discussion has tended to emphasize the part that privately owned parking lots and buildings can take in a solution of the problem. With my bias in favor of private enterprise I have, however, some questions. Assuming that private land owners will today provide parking lots and buildings adequate to meet the present need, will they provide them in the proper location, make them of the proper size? Or will they, as at present, use whatever lots are not now usable for other purposes? More important, will they hold those lots for parking if they make an immediately larger profit by selling them as building sites, so increasing the congestion and reducing the value of nearby buildings?

Washington, Nov. 14.

PLEASE LET ME voice most vigorous possible opposition to Representative Hebert's scheme for “solving” Washington's parking problem by making underground storage garages of the downtown parks.

Mr. Hebert disclaims that the park will be injured, asserts in fact that they will “look better,” then in the next breath he states, “A few old trees should not be allowed to stand in the way.”

What is Mr. Hebert's definition of a park? Solid tons of masonry, of concrete and cement? He instances Detroit and San Francisco as cities that have resorted to this device. Persons that have known Detroit for many years regard its present appearance as a horrible example of the degradation of a once admirable, beautiful residential city. Union Square in San Francisco, to which he refers, overtops a steep hillside, somewhat similar to our Meridian Park. It may have been possible to tunnel under it without destroying the trees and landscaping. I do not know. I have not seen it.

But the obvious absurdity of thinking that any such inadequate measures as these will “solve” the problem should be apparent to anyone; they would be but drops in the bucket. “Fords are made by fools like me, only God can make a tree. It takes 50 years to grow ‘an old tree,’ 50 minutes to assemble a car. Carry the park destruction idea to its logical conclusion, hack down all the remaining trees in Washington, store cars on the White House lawn and the Capitol Grounds—why let ‘a few old trees’ stand in the way?—and still cars can be speeded faster than congested areas can accommodate them as long as we tolerate the two basic absurdities, (a) of trying to condense all businesses in a limited area, and (b) of permitting any individual who can make a down payment to use a five-passenger “private locomotive” for his sole convenience a couple of hours a day and the rest of the time to store it idle in crowded public space.

The only way out of the present wasteful mess of every man for himself, and senseless competition for the same limited space, is to concentrate on providing adequate coordinated public means of transportation, abandoning the profit motive if necessary, as has been done in other municipal services, to the end of tolerating fewer private cars in congested areas.

MRS. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Washington, Nov. 13.

Soviets In Czechoslovakia

By Andre Visson

The Struggle For Lasting Peace

CONTRARY TO THE general belief, Czechoslovakia, and not the Balkans, will prove to be the testing-ground for cooperation between the Soviet Union and the western democracies. This is the consensus of the best qualified diplomatic observers in Washington.

Czechoslovakia's position as a testing-ground is due partly to her geographical location, and partly to exceptional circumstances. Both during the years of exile and after the liberation of her country, it has been Dr. Edward Benes' constant effort to bring about the closest possible cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, without sacrificing the vital political and economic interests of his country.

Should this effort succeed—should Czechoslovakia be successful in gaining for herself the status of a really independent country, friendly, but not subservient, to the Soviet Union—Dr. Benes will not only have served his own country well, but will have served the cause of lasting peace in Europe.

DR. BENES' diplomatic efforts have been greatly aided by two important factors. First, the Soviet Union has no such territorial claims on Czechoslovakia as it had, for instance, on Poland. Subcarpathian Ruthenia, which was part of the pre-Munich Czechoslovak Republic and which was, in June 1945, incorporated into the Soviet Union, cannot be compared with the eastern provinces of prewar Poland. The latter provinces, with their mixed populations, with the Polish historical and cultural centers of Wilno and Lwow surrounded by Byelo-Russian and Ukrainian villages, have for centuries been the object of bitter contests between the Russians and the Poles. But Subcarpathian Ruthenia became part of Czechoslovakia after World War I merely by accident.

Unable to become politically and economically an independent state after the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Subcarpathian Ruthenians found themselves obliged to join the Czechs and the Slovaks, who were then forming into a new national state, and who were racially and ideologically much closer to them than their other neighbors—the Hungarians, Romanians and Poles. Anxious to maintain and even to strengthen their national individuality, the Subcarpathian Ruthenians remained a foreign national body within Czechoslovakia between the two wars, but after the extension of the Soviet Union to the Czechoslovakian border, they spontaneously, without any real pressure from outside, expressed their desire to join their Ukrainian kin within the Soviet Union.

This separation from Czechoslovakia did not hurt the Czechs or the Slovaks either in their historic national pride, or in their economic interests. It only weakened their strategic position in relation to the Soviet Union because of the loss of the Carpathian Mountains. But having based the reestablishment of their state on close cooperation with Moscow, the government of Dr. Benes could not, of course, attach any particular importance to a “better strategic” border

with its powerful neighbor in the east. The second important factor which greatly aided the diplomacy of Dr. Benes was the democratic structure of his country. Czechoslovakia was, indeed, the only democracy in eastern Europe. In all other eastern European countries, local democratic forces, of unequal political strength, were hampered in the achievement of their aspirations by the authoritarian and arbitrary action of either the crown, or the army. But Czechoslovakia tried, as far as possible, to conduct her government along the democratic principles of western Europe.

THE CONDITIONS in Czechoslovakia not being exactly like those in the western democracies, its prewar democracy was naturally not the same as that of the Scandinavian or Low Countries. The Ruthenians and some Slovaks, for instance, had a number of grievances against the centralized policies of the Prague government. But, basically, the Czechoslovakia of Thomas Masaryk and Edward Benes was a democracy. It found itself therefore, in a privileged position after the liberation. It was the only country in eastern Europe which could proclaim its devotion to democratic principles, and yet revert to its prewar structure.

Its prewar leaders have not been discredited as were many prewar leaders in other Danubian countries. And Communists in Czechoslovakia do not, therefore, have the same ideological appeal as they have in other Danubian countries. Dr. Benes could include them in his government without having to give them a dominant position. He granted them six places out of the 22 in the National Front government. This ratio reflects what is believed to be the actual strength of the Communists in Czechoslovakia. On the other hand their participation in the government serves as one more expression of Dr. Benes' desire to cooperate with the Soviet Union.

The same desire must have influenced the choice of Zdenek Fierlinger, left-wing Social Democrat, as Prime Minister. As long-time Ambassador to Moscow, he won Soviet confidence.

Finally, the basis for Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation has been established by a mutual assistance pact. BUT HAVING firmly established the basis for cooperation, Dr. Benes has been skillfully trying to maintain his freedom of political and economic action. He retained Jan Masaryk—who certainly cannot be described as anti-Soviet, but who never made a secret of his western orientation—as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has not concluded with the Soviet Union the kind of semi-monopolistic economic treaty which Moscow imposed upon Hungary. And if he and his government have accepted a very broad nationalization program, it was partly out of necessity to find a solution for a country with a disrupted economy, and partly out of the desire to deprive the Czech and the Slovak Communists, in an impoverished country of a vote-catching appeal at the national elections, which are expected to take place in March.

As Jan Masaryk pointed out, the nationalization of credit—uniting the banks under state control—was the only course for a country in which private capital had practically disappeared. But while the majority of the Czechs and Slovaks favor the nationalization of large and medium size industries, they remain deeply attached to the principle of property and private ownership. As a matter of fact, the Czechs, of all Slavic peoples, have perhaps the most highly developed sense of property.

Dr. Benes' experience in creating, politically and economically, a halfway house between the Soviet system and the gradual nationalization policies of the British and French Labor regimes, is of exceptional interest. If Moscow accepts as a “friendly neighbor” a state which goes far along the road of socialization but retains the basic principles of political democracy as practiced in western Europe; if Moscow is satisfied with a friendly neighbor, who ties up its security with that of the Soviet Union, but who maintains its national independence, then there is the possibility for cooperation between the Soviet Union and the western democracies, despite ideological differences.

Many suspicions on our side will be allayed if it could be established that neither Moscow, nor the Communists within Czechoslovakia desire to hamper Dr. Benes and his government in their efforts to establish a new version of European democracy.

At the present time, the greatest obstacle to the success of Dr. Benes' experiment—and to the cause of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation—is the presence of the Red army on Czechoslovak soil. Obligated to live off the country, the Red army, with its seizure of food and livestock, is not endeavoring itself even to the most pro-Soviet peasants of Czechoslovakia.

The Red army is imposing upon the Czechoslovak economy a monthly burden of 850 million crowns. The less numerous American Army, which covers most of its own needs, imposes an additional burden of 120 million crowns a month. Early in July, Prime Minister Fierlinger announced the imminent withdrawal of two thirds of the Soviet forces, which were then estimated at about 500,000. They have indeed been withdrawn from the central part of the country, but they are still stationed along Czechoslovakia's borders. In the early part of September, Gen. Ludwig Svoboda, Minister of War, conferred with Soviet Marshal Ivan S. Konev regarding a possible withdrawal of the Red army by October 1.

According to latest reports from Prague, this withdrawal should now take place by December 1. The Benes regime looks with confidence to the fulfillment of Soviet promises, but these delays do not contribute to the strengthening of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. An army of occupation of even a friendly power, is a great economic burden with unpleasant political impact. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether the continued contact of the Soviet soldiers with the Czechs, who before this war enjoyed the highest living standard of all Slavic peoples, is to the interest of the Soviet system.

Letters To The Editor

Wages And Prices

There appears to be under way a general raising of wages at all levels. The argument most commonly heard in support of this raise is that the cost of living is high and is rising. Actually, the cost of specific commodities is very nearly the same as before the war, but the amount of money spent by the consumer has risen tremendously.

Four factors have led to the present high level of consumer expenditure. First, there has been for some time a critical scarcity of low-priced articles. For this reason, most consumers buy more expensive brands of shirts, eat select grades of fruit instead of standard grades, or perhaps are forced to buy an over-priced used car because the bus service is not available. These and similar increases in the consumer's budget are caused by temporary wartime conditions.

Second, during the war employment has been at an abnormally high level and the work week has been long. Hence the average person had little if any spare time to shop around, but was usually forced to take the first item available, whatever the price. In peacetime more time will be spent selecting reasonably priced articles.

The many shoddy articles have been placed on the market, particularly in the medium price range. These, of course, do not give the consumer a fair return for his money. The reappearance of fairly priced goods should drive most of these temporary substitutes from the market.

Fourth, small price increases have been allowed on some commodities. With the exception of prices on certain fresh foods, this factor has been greatly exaggerated, however.

The temporary increase of consumer expenditure has been met by temporary increases of income through wage increases, overtime pay, and various types of bonuses. The wage increases have for the most part been made permanent, and an attempt is now being made to include an amount equal to present overtime rates in the permanent base rates. As indicated above,

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

this great increase in permanent take home pay is not necessary in order to maintain the postwar standard of living at prewar levels. The only valid argument in favor of increasing wage scales at this time is in order to raise the standard of living, not to maintain it. This is a worthy argument and should be presented as such, rather than hiding behind the unjustifiable claim that \$3000 will not feed and clothe a family in normal times.

But if we start an inflationary spiral, all bets are off.

CONSUMER.

Arlington, Va., Nov. 10.

World Forum Suggested

For reconciliation throughout the world and to defend mankind against the atomic bomb, an immediate effort should be made to unite divergent cultures into a unified world civilization. There should be many friendly meetings of minds perhaps on a world radio forum with adequate translators. People in all lands should start this immediately and also support any similar attempt by the United Nations Organization.

Would it not be outstanding leadership if some religious leader of Christendom would initiate discussions with all other religious leaders of the world as to changes needed so that, with highest moral standards, there might be cooperation and unity in the search for spiritual truth and in the caring for those needs of man which require spiritual discernment? If error of thought led the people of Japan and Germany through self-worship to the most heinous practices known, one may see that correct thinking is supremely important.

BYSTANDER.

Kensington, Md., Nov. 2.

Terminal Leave

A bill has just been introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative Kunkel of Pennsylvania whereby enlisted personnel of the armed forces of the United States will be made eligible to benefit from terminal leave privileges upon their separation from the services.

For many years it has been a practice with the Government of the United States to grant to civilian employees and officers of the armed forces payments to cover accrued annual leave which the employee or officer has failed to take during his period of active service.

Many thousands of times during the present emergency enlisted men found themselves unable to avail themselves of the furlough or other leave privileges authorized under existing regulations. Yet, under existing laws and regulations, these enlisted personnel are not entitled to terminal leave payments to cover that leave which their duties prevented their taking during their period of active duty.

The provisions of Bill No. H. R. 4422 are designed to extend to enlisted personnel the privilege of receiving terminal leave payments to cover the days of annual leave, accrued at the rate of 2 1/2 days for each month of active duty, to which they are entitled, but which they could not take advantage of because of circumstances beyond their control.

This is not a request for “something for nothing.” It is merely a belated attempt to equalize the rights of some servants of their country on a basis equal to that of other servants of the same country. The desirability of enacting this proposed legislation into law cannot be overemphasized or urged too strongly.

RALPH MONROE,
CLARENCE N. SANDERS,
CAMPBELL E. GILMORE,
HERBERT COHN,
Calcutta, India, Nov. 6.

Both Unions, Business Would Lose by Trying General 'Railway Act'

By Leo Wolman

It was a foregone conclusion that the Railway Labor Act would sooner or later be seized upon as the ideal solution of all of our labor troubles. It is the type of measure which appeals to orderly minds. It automatically preserves the peace. It employs compulsion and yet does not appear to do so. The parties to the arrangement—the companies and the railroad unions—are believed to settle their differences in accordance with the facts. Whether what has been done under the act is economically sound or unsound, no one knows. For these aspects of this statute have hardly been discussed, much less studied.

But, whatever its virtues or defects for the railroad industry, the Railway Labor Act is certainly an undesirable means for settling labor disputes in private, competitive industry. It would become desirable only when we are ready to replace private, competitive with public, regulated business, and free negotiation with compulsion in one form or another. Such a change this country is not, and ought not to be, ready to make in its present temper and in its present knowledge of the facts.

Railroads Subject to Ever-Widening Regulations

The distinctions between the railroad and private, competitive industries are large and fundamental. The railroads are public utilities. As such they are subject to strict and ever-widening regulation. The prices they charge for their services are fixed by public agencies. The distance they have gone in public regulation is so great, that the margin between public and private ownership has become increasingly slight.

The business consequences of regulation have led the Government to apply similar regulation to competing forms of transportation. Although a good deal of independent collective bargaining goes on in the industry, major labor issues have come to be settled, in one way or another, by the Government.

The rail transportation industry also is predominantly monopolistic. It is so by public policy. Although some forms of competition are encouraged, competitive practices as they exist in the generality of private business are foreign to the railroads. There is no such thing as the rise of new firms and the decline of old ones. Competition is not looked to in the railroad business, as it is in all other business, as a source of expanding activity and employment.

Risk-Taking Performs Different Function

Risk-taking in this industry performs a radically different function from what it does elsewhere. We see here no succession of ventures, the search for new products and markets, their discovery and development. Contrarywise, failure, bankruptcy, or insolvency of a railroad company leaves much of its operations intact. It carries on substantially as it did before because it furnishes an indispensable public service, which cannot be interrupted or dropped, except with the consent of the Government.

Policies, regulations and prohibitions, which are normally applied to this type of business, are peculiar to it. Applied to all other business, they would in time bring business, now free to make a great variety of decisions on its own responsibility, under the same policies and the same control.

Both American business and labor should be careful lest, in their anxiety to do away with strikes, they surrender irreplaceable rights and responsibilities. Public control over private economic decisions has already spread far and fast. The public regulation of wages and working conditions, such as the Railway Labor Act presupposes, cannot stop them. It moves on inevitably, as current labor negotiations already disclose, to prices, profits and ways of doing business. As that movement develops, there will be little left of private business and free trade unions.

Aircraft Production Prospects Bright Despite Some Cutbacks

By Sam Dawson

New York (AP)—The aircraft industry tackled its top question this week—what to do now?—and found a few bright prospects, including the kitchen stove.

Ten years hence, according to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, there will be 400,000 civil airplanes in the country. The industry is now producing 2,300,000 in this country, able to afford both a plane and an automobile.

Right now, however, the industry is writhing off as a means of time prosperity with production reaching 15 billion dollars in 1944. It adds up as assets an estimated backlog of one billion dollars orders and an anticipated substantial refund on excess profit tax payments. Its greatest fear is that an economy-minded Congress will choke off aid to expansion and experimentation.

Ranges Produced
Aviation Corp. said it was the first to enter the general manufacturing field. Its subsidiary, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., in addition to making planes also will produce farm machinery and equipment and gas and electric kitchen ranges.

Some plants will go on humming as they turn out the super-duper

Report Cheering
The industry was cheered by the report of the Air Coordinating Committee. Experts from the State, War, Navy and Commerce Departments and the Civil Aeronautics Commission told Congress:

The military should spend from \$750,000,000 to \$1,400,000,000 annually buying from 3000 to 5780 planes.

Commercial air transport companies should spend from \$125,000,000 to \$175,000,000 annually buying between 325 and 475 units.

Private plane buyers should spend from \$72,000,000 to \$120,000,000 buying 20,000 to 40,000 planes.

Lack of U. S.-British Policy Seen in Argentina Trade Rush

By Joseph Newman

Buenos Aires—American businessmen, confronted by a burst of activity by their British competitors, have opened a trade offensive in Argentina, following relaxation of restrictions by Washington to the point of practically removing Argentina from countries with which American postwar trade is to be carefully controlled.

These developments indicate a breakdown of efforts to establish a joint Anglo-American economic policy toward Argentina. British refusal to support the American policy of restricting trade as a form of limited economic pressure against the Argentine military dictatorship led to a strong protest by American business interests against trade restrictions exercised by Washington, which has now been obliged to relax them considerably.

Policy Unconfirmed
The political consequences are regarded with grave apprehension by Argentine democratic leaders. They fear that the resumption of unrestricted trade rivalry is playing into the hands of Col. Juan Peron and thereby contributing to perpetuation of military rule in Argentina.

There has been no official announcement by Washington regarding relaxation of restrictions on trade, and American officials here are reluctant to confirm any change in policy. This is understandable in view of continued political hostility between the two countries and the fact that Washington only recently placed Argentina in the category of an "enemy" country for purposes of postwar trade control.

The "X" category includes Spain and other former Axis satellites which will be given the least-favored-nation treatment by the United States in view of the shortage of American materials available for export and the needs of

countries which aided the Allied cause.

While Argentina is expected to be maintained in this category, American businessmen believe Washington will exercise generosity in granting export licenses so as to permit them to beat their British competitors.

Paper Reports Offer
British businessmen have gone so far as to bid on contracts with the Argentine War Ministry for the construction of a munitions plant. The weekly trade paper *Accon Industrial* reported that the British Steel Construction Co. offered to supply steel girders for the plant, while A. P. Green offered to supply British refractory materials valued at 130,000 pesos.

As a result, American businessmen have now gone after the Argentine market in earnest. While no American bids for Argentine military contracts have yet been reported, the General Electric Co. has offered to supply air compressors to the National Water Administration and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. has bid on a contract for 25,000 tons of rails for the Argentine State Railway.

It also is reported that the Public Works Ministry has purchased 3000 tons of American steel and floodgates for a new dam project in the State of Santiago del Estero. The Baldwin Locomotive Co. is said to have offered Argentina a complete plant for the manufacture of railway wheels and axles, which the state railway will establish in Cordoba.



JIMMY BYRNES' DOORSTEP

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Only SOS Saves Military Hearings

By Drew Pearson

Though Texas' charming Tom Connally is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, even his friends admit he could learn something about tact when it comes to diplomacy. They are still chortling over a Connally remark to Prime Ministers Attlee of England and Mackenzie King of Canada, at the luncheon given by the Senate and the House Foreign Affairs Committees.

Attlee remarked that "it has been pleasant to see that Republicans and Democrats in the United States and representatives of foreign governments such as myself and Mr. King can sit down to lunch together so pleasantly."

Senator Connally, whose wit sometimes runs away with him, responded that this was not so strange. "After all," he said, "we've all been eating off one Government for many years now."

Complete silence followed. Connally, apparently unaware of his faux pas, continued to joke. Committee members are convinced that their chairman was referring only to the Republicans and Democrats present, not to lend-lease aid to Britain. But they are not at all certain Attlee understood.

Conscription Fight
Democratic leaders really had to turn on the heat to push a 15-12 vote through the House Military Affairs Committee to continue hearings on the conscription bill. Over the weekend, Chairman Andrew Jackson May of Kentucky wired committee members all over the country to return at once.

Even so, the vote might have been unfavorable had not the opposition to conscription been led by isolationist Republican Dewey Short of Missouri.

Democrats remembered that Short was the leader of the strong fight against the original selective service bill in 1940. So they decided they didn't want Short to do any more policy-making on defense matters.

When the closed-door session opened, Short remarked that he strongly felt that consideration of the bill should be deferred until next year, when the present world situation might be vastly changed and the need for military training less obvious.

"This bill," the Galena, Mo., Congressman declared, "is a signal to Russia and other nations that we want to get in an armaments race. It is a challenge to them that we are set to go."

"It looks to me like Russia doesn't need any signal," observed Ewing Thompson of El Paso, Tex. "At any rate, I think we ought to complete these hearings now and get a rounded picture of what the country wants or does not want."

Representative Paul Kilday of San Antonio, Tex., supported Thompson.

Representative Arthur Winstead of Philadelphia, Miss., who had a hard time making up his mind how to vote, then proposed that hearings be kept open to permit the testimony of Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur.

(Committee members are certain that Winstead would have voted with Short were it not for May's earlier announcement that General Eisenhower would appear before the committee two days later. They believe one or two other votes were changed by that announcement.)

NOTE—Three Democrats broke ranks—Carl Durham of Chapel Hill, N. C., John Sheridan of Philadelphia, Pa., and Philip Philbin of Clinton, Mass. The latter two will probably oppose any military training bill.

British Inform Press
During Prime Minister Attlee's visit, the British have come close to Woodrow Wilson's philosophy of open diplomacy.

The Truman-Attlee talks were supposed to be shrouded in

secret. But a good part of the story has been appearing on the front pages, promptly and accurately, "from an authoritative spokesman." That spokesman is a shrewd, pipe-puffing Francis Williams, British press secretary and official Attlee news "leak."

While Secretary of State James F. Byrnes holds stereotyped press conferences only once a week, British Spokesman Williams meets the press daily, including American newsmen who at first were flabbergasted at his free and easy frankness.

His information has been extremely helpful to an American public anxious to understand these important Anglo-American conversations.

The State Department raised its eyebrows at British open diplomacy but did little to provide newsmen with a straightforward report on what occurred.

GI Chaff
The American people don't know it but U. S. soldiers in Guam have been working around the clock, loading Liberty ships with U. S. supplies for the Dutch and British armies in revolt-ridden Java. What grips GIs is that these are ships on which they themselves would like to return to the USA.

... The American vessel SS Starling, of an assassination attempt by three soldiers here, has been turned over to the British, loaded with

President Truman may still deny it, but close friends say he's getting fed up with weak reed John Snyder and reconversion fumbling. Tip-off is that Truman is quietly stripping Snyder's office of some of its most important functions.

The man who is getting the biggest piece of the Snyder pie is strong reed Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson. Recently Truman yanked responsibility for the full employment bill's passage from Snyder, handed it to Vinson. When Vinson took over, the bill was dead as a mackerel. But he administered artificial respiration, was able to report that the bill's chances of passage are now better than 50-50.

Vinson's path, however, is still partially obstructed by Snyder's fumbling. The House Expenditures Committee had buried the bill but Vinson persuaded them to reopen hearings. Reluctantly the committee agreed, invited Snyder to testify.

Snyder appeared, read a prepared statement, then asked to be excused without questioning. Since then, the committee twice has asked Snyder back for questioning, but he continues to beg off. Committee members can't understand why Snyder, the President's No. 2 man, refuses to back the full employment bill forcefully.

NOTE—Vinson, Harold Ickes and Henry Wallace frequently are outvoted at Cabinet meetings, but ultimately are proved right by events. That's why Truman has begun to look more in their direction.

'We Heartily Approve'
Americans Among Crackpots. Who Swelled Hitler Fan Mail

Berlin, (AP)—Adolf Hitler received admiring letters from five continents, including some from a Scotswoman who called him "My Best Beloved."

Those epistles, found in the files of the Reichschancellery, shook both German and British police in 1936.

Her scrawled exclamations first disclosed that she had had a vision of an assassination attempt by three foreigners against Hitler's life, and added:

"Please take care of My Hero for I must have thy personal safety. How can I comfort thee? I come into thy arms a little while."

Writer 'Eccentric'
She signed herself "Your Little Frau, Jean."

A black folder recovered by Allied investigators from the Wilhelmstrasse contained a report from a Glasgow police sergeant, identifying the writer as the daughter of a prominent suburban family and married to a professional man, but admitted that she was regarded as "eccentric and peculiar in manner."

More subversive messages sent by Americans to the Fuehrer. From Charlottesville, Va., came this radiogram December 24, 1938, to Hitler's office:

"A majority of the American people approve your conduct regarding Jews. Be not deceived by the present office holders. This comes from the home of Thomas Jefferson."

The Fuehrer's adjutant, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, replied to sender with appreciation.

When Senator Key Pittman (D., Nev.), spoke out against the Nazi

Long Term, Too

Knowland's Wage Plan Worth Study

By Ernest Lindley

The wage-adjustment plan submitted to OWMR Director John Snyder by Senator Knowland of California and Blair Moody of the Detroit News is more than a device for breaking the current impasse over wage increases. It is a longer range, formula for distributing the benefits of larger and more efficient industrial production.

Under the Knowland-Moody plan, wage rates would be adjusted once a year by collective bargaining.

The auto workers are asking for a 30 per cent increase in hourly wage rates. They present figures designed to show that a manufacturer can pay this increase without raising his prices. The manufacturer, let us suppose, insists that he cannot safely grant an increase of more than 10 per cent.

Under the Knowland-Moody plan, the contract might provide definitely for the 10 per cent increase and conditionally for additional payments up to a maximum of 20 per cent, depending on the earnings of the company.

If the union leaders are correct in their estimates of costs and of volume of sales to be expected, their members will get the additional wages. These might be calculated and paid in part at the end of each quarter, with a final retroactive settlement at the end of the year.

In negotiating such a contract, labor as well as management would have to examine and weigh the problems of the company. They would have to agree first on an equitable basic division of the company's intake among workers, stockholders and consumers.

The consumers' share would take the form of lower prices. In addition to fixing wage rates, the contract would set aside a basic return to stockholders. It then would provide some form of allocation of additional earnings in any one year, above a reasonably calculated minimum. A portion would go to workers, a portion to stockholders and a portion might be removed by prompt reductions.

Profit-Sharing Disliked
This would be, of course, a form of profit-sharing. Profit-sharing is a phrase which most union leaders don't like. They usually think of profit-sharing devices as methods of preventing unionization or of weakening the unions. They associate it in a general way with piecemeal and the speed-up.

Under the customary wage contract, however, the worker lacks a direct incentive to produce as much as he can. The Knowland-Moody plan is designed to provide this incentive but in such a way as not to undermine the unions and the processes of collective bargaining.

Workers who indulged in unauthorized strikes or in slowdowns would be hurting their own pockets. They would have an inducement to do a full day's work. At the same time, they would have collective protection against speed-ups and pressure to break down their basic wage structure.

Step Toward Solution
To make such a system work, labor unions would have to become more consumer-minded than they usually are when their own products are concerned. They would have to recognize that lower prices probably would mean larger sales, more prosperity for the company and so higher wages. They would have to recognize also that capital must have an adequate return. Allowances would have to be made also for adjustments for salaried employees.

Management would have to open its books and frankly discuss the problems and prospects of the company with representatives of the workers.

Many industrial managers look favorably on profit-sharing with labor. Many have been looking around for profit-sharing plans which would be acceptable to unions.

The Knowland-Moody scheme may point the way toward a solution. It is based squarely on collective bargaining. But it provides direct inducements, once the contract has been signed, for labor and management to work together in achieving efficient and maximum production.

Christmas Radio Production Lags
New York (AP)—Instead of a forecast 3½ million postwar radio sets on the market by Christmas, the figure will be nearer a half million, says Radio Manufacturers Association.

The association attributes "most of the delay" to the fact that OPA did not issue until this month price orders on parts and receivers. But, it adds, other factors are beginning to appear: Shortages of materials such as steel, copper wire and aluminum, as well as "growing labor and wage disputes."

U. S. Consumer, Saver Still Forgotten Man In Wage-Price Debate

By Mark Sullivan

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace says such money is about to be made in the automobile business. Then he discusses the division of this money as between owners in the form of profits and workers in the form of wages. The division, Wallace says, should be made in certain proportions, which are not material here. But there is a third possible beneficiary of this money, the consumer, to whom some of the money could be given in the form of lower prices.

The consumer is the absent and forgotten man. In what Wallace says, in what President Truman says, in what labor demands and what industry expects, in practice, all the current discussions of wages and prices, the consumer and his point of view are not treated as a major party in interest.

The consumer's absence is conspicuously illustrated by the labor-management conference. There the persons taking part are representatives of labor and management (with representatives of Government in the role of expediting the conference machinery). There is no spokesman charged with pressing the interest of the consumer.

Protection Assumed
Labor and management discuss matters having to do with prices, or which will affect prices, assuming that the consumer will pay whatever prices result from their deliberations and agreements.

Yet to say that the consumer is wholly ignored would not be quite correct. In some of the deliberations about price, though not all, it is assumed that the consumer will be protected by Government, that official ceilings will be put upon prices. But this is not universally accepted.

Some labor leaders and much of industry take the position that prices should be left to take whatever course may result from the policies of labor and management. And even if official ceilings are put upon prices, the ceilings will have to be within limits created by the agreements and policies of labor and management.

In all the discussions there is a standard that recurs. Labor leaders assert that industry can pay certain wage rates without raising the prices of what industry makes and sells. Beneath this is an assumption that certain prices are standard. In some industries the standard is taken for granted is that of 1942. And all the discussion is on whether these standards of price shall or shall not be raised. There is no discussion about whether they should or might be reduced.

Savers Also Involved
But in many lines of goods prices are already high, due to scarcity and other wartime conditions. Consideration for the consumer would say that increased volume of production, coming with peacetime conditions, should result in reduced costs of manufacture.

Plainly, current tendencies move toward advantage for labor and industry. These are organized and vocal. They contend aggressively for their interests and much of their pressure is directed upon Government. If the Administration keeps in mind the avoidance of such a catastrophe as followed the first World War, it should protect the consumer and the saver.

Sound Economy Argued
But the saver will have a sense of justice if now, during peacetime, the Government follows policies, or sanctions policies of labor and management, which cause prices to be higher than they might otherwise be.

To say all this is not merely a plea for the consumer and the saver. It is an argument for a sound economic structure. In our society are four overlapping groups—labor, owners of industry, consumers and savers. Too great advantage for some of these, to the detriment of others, makes a dangerously unbalanced economic structure.

Those in the consumer and saver groups are four overlapping groups—labor, owners of industry, consumers and savers. Too great advantage for some of these, to the detriment of others, makes a dangerously unbalanced economic structure.

Hundreds of GIs at Sorbonne Learn Real Story of France
By Robert Stern
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Paris—As the University of Paris—the Sorbonne—started its 1945-'46 scholastic year last week, among its students were hundreds of American soldiers in uniform who for years had dreamed of sitting at the feet of famous professors in this famous school.

They are here under the aegis of the Paris Command of the Army TWCA—training within civilian agencies. Picked men from units in all parts of the European Theater of Operations, they live in civilian dormitories as they would on the campus of an American university and they attend classes of their choice, not only at the Sorbonne but at other celebrated Paris schools, such as Ecole des Beaux Arts or the Conservatoire de Paris, if their interests are artistic or musical rather than literary or scientific.

This educational dream has been realized under the command of Maj. Ian Fraser, director of the Maison Francaise de Columbia University, on leave with the armed forces. Major Fraser has his office in the American Foundation of the Cité Universitaire on the southern outskirts of Paris, with an easy subway ride of the Sorbonne.

Jap Pavilion Used
Cité Universitaire is a campus consisting of dormitories for students from most countries of the world.

Major Fraser has under his command the American House, one of the largest, which was freely contributed to the Army's use by the foundation, and the adjacent Japanese pavilion, a house of Japanese architecture, which is occupied by the right of conquest. Between them they house and feed 700 soldiers.

It might be more accurate to call these 700 students half soldiers and half civilians. They are not in the military service. They are free from military rigors. They sleep in a room, come and go as they please, with no formalities, no K. P., no saluting. This is in line with one of the program's primary aims, which is to serve as an intermediate step between military and civilian life.

Course Shortened
The second aim is to give a genuine view of French life to the elite of the American Army to counteract impressions obtained by the soldiers in Montmartre bistros while on Paris leave. To this end, in addition to the studies, men of desire are taken on tours of artistic beauties of Paris with guides who are graduates of the Ecole du Louvre. A special French government service gets them tickets to theaters, operas and concerts, for which the demand is five times the supply. Also they are introduced to hospitable French families.

Since last July 1000 soldiers have benefited from the operations of the Paris TWCA, in addition to

those in TWCA units in the university towns of Nancy in eastern France and Grenoble in the French Alps.

One of the Sorbonne's courses which has been popular with Americans since World War I is the course in French civilization, which was instituted for the benefit of Americans in Paris. This course originally took four months, but the Sorbonne has shortened it to two for the Army's benefit. Its quota is 220 soldiers.

The quotas which are set up for each course by TWCA are transmitted to the information and education of ETO, under which TWCA functions. There they are split into quotas for all commands in the theater, which are, in turn, transmitted to the commands. There the information and education officer selects the soldiers who are to be favored.

The course at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts has a quota of 50. Army must students in the Conservatoire total 25. Both these courses have been functioning since the early fall. Ten soldiers are taking courses in the Institut d'Agronomie, the great French agricultural college. There is a quota of 50 for a special institution for training French teachers—L'Ecole de Preparation de Professeurs de Français a L'Estranger.

Free Students Browse
All the courses require knowledge of French. A special course has been organized—the only one on the program which does not normally exist in the French educational system—for those who do not know much French. It is a two-weeks course, given in English by young professors from French lycées—high schools—dealing chiefly with France's history and current problems. It has been functioning since June with a quota of 50, which has been raised to 100 for the fall.

The most important and most interesting group consists of 250 soldiers who are free students at the University of Paris, taking any courses they choose at any of the great faculties, scientific or artistic schools. Free students do not get degrees and are not bound by requirements of curriculum, but may browse where they wish.

Every soldier has an adviser—American or French—who helps him select a program and guides him in the courses.

Although no tremendous publicity has been given to this program among the ETO personnel, its popularity is enormous.

Word From Island of Sark

Margaret Wheeler Says
She Wants to Be a Lily
Now That Job's Finished

By Marie McNair

CONSIDER the lilies of the field; they toil not, neither do they spin, is what the Bible says.

Well, Miss Margaret Wheeler, daughter of Lieut. Raymond Wheeler, chief of engineers, and Mrs. Wheeler, has announced she's going to be a lily. At least, she says she's going to take a good long rest now that her war job is over.

Miss Wheeler—Peggy to her friends—has just returned from three and a half years with the OSS—the Cloak and Dagger Commandos is perhaps the more descriptive name.

With the Southeast Asia Command since May of last year, Miss Wheeler was in on most of the big events which saw the end of war.

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

WHEN President Truman attended an official dinner at the Statler not so long ago he stopped and shook hands with Statler Doorman John McGowan, who helped him alight from the White House car.

The President knows Mr. McGowan quite well because they have both been posing for the same portrait. The portrait was unveiled in the office of the Secretary of the Senate a couple of days ago and you don't see Mr. McGowan in it, but he's there just the same!

It seems that artists take a long time arranging poses and lights. So when he painted the President, Artist Jay Jacobs took Mr. McGowan, who is about the President's size and coloring, along as a stand-in.

Mr. McGowan wore a dark blue, double-breasted suit like the President's and sat patiently for all the minor details of the portrait, thus taking a lot of wear and tear off the busy Chief Executive.

Mr. Jacobs says that President Truman is a most considerate and helpful sitter and a man of iron self-control as well. The painter never allows a sitter to see the portrait unfinished. But there isn't one man or woman in a thousand who won't peek if opportunity offers.

The President, however, never once tried to peek, though he had plenty of chances when entering or leaving the room, or when looking for his "other glasses."

PROFESSOR Bruce Hopper of Harvard told me of an old Arab proverb the other day which I think should be the guiding motto of all writers, even if they only write letters or checks. And I hope it isn't another one of those things that everyone but me has known all their lives!

It goes: "The unspoken word is your servant. The spoken word is your equal. And the written word is your master."

CLEANLINESS is next to godliness, and in Georgetown these days it's also next to impossible. So said Georgetown housewives and their husbands when they staged a solemn conclave the other evening to protest the unruly ways of the neighborhood incinerator.

When the city fathers foisted this fire-eating, smoke-breathing monster off on poor little Georgetown not so many years ago this town should be titled, "St. Georgetown and the Dragon," they promised that it would be noiseless, odorless and smokeless. In fact it was to be an altogether harmless and reluctant dragon.

Well, after the very first years, something slipped badly. Maybe the dragon ate up the city fathers along with the trash and that's why they don't come to the rescue of their promises.

Besides keeping houses, gardens, and terraces covered with soot, the dragon is very hard on children. One young mother complained bitterly that she has to "dust off" her innocent baby each time he wakes from an outdoor nap.

How that the war is over Georgetown citizens are determined to end this nuisance. A letter of protest has been sent to the proper authorities and if some satisfactory answer isn't received by Thanksgiving a group of housewives will PICKET the place.

The Ambassador's Pants Have Been Around!

Round of Welcomes Keeps Her Busy

By Bessie Hackett

SETTLING down to housekeeping again in her Arlington apartment, Mrs. H. L. (Virginia) Grosskopf is hard put to it catching a relaxed breath somewhere in the round of "welcome home" parties being given for her and Captain Grosskopf. Virginia recently hopped on a plane for California to be on hand when her husband brought the famous battleship Nevada back through the Golden Gate from its Pacific exploits.

Settling foot on good American soil once more, Captain Grosskopf (known to his friends since Annapolis days as "Pops") took his attractive wife by the arm, climbed into another plane and flew home to Washington. They've been back scarcely more than a week.

THE Ambassador's pants are back!

Lieut. George A. Gallagher, survivor of the Death March from

Bataan to O'Donnell and liberated a few weeks ago from a prison camp in Japan, was having dinner with a group of Washington friends in a New York restaurant last week when someone asked brightly:

"And did you bring back any souvenirs?"

"Yes," the lieutenant replied, cutting off another piece of steak. "I have several small tins of Japanese horse meat—they gave us when they knew the war was over. They're in the Ambassador's pants."

"The Ambassador's pants!" shrieked the startled group. "What ambassador? What pants? What do you mean?" The friends looked at each other. Maybe, that look said, earning seven stripes has been too much for George.

But George gazed calmly back in mild surprise. "Why, Ambassador of the Death March from

They've been with me everywhere." Then the story came out.

IT seems that when Ambassador Joseph C. Grew left Tokyo in the diplomatic exchange of 1942, he donated a lot of clothing, books and other personal belongings to the prison camp for war prisoners at Zentsuji, Shikoku Island.

One day shortly after his arrival at Zentsuji from the Philippines Lieutenant Gallagher hung his laundry out to dry and when he went to collect it discovered that his only pair of trousers was missing. With loud lamentation he let it be known that he would trade a khaki shirt for a pair of what he considered a more necessary garment. His offer brought results in the form of a good-looking pair of brown woolen pants of the golfiner variety. To Lieutenant Gallagher their value was enhanced

Continued on Page 4, Column 5



MRS. WEST MCKELVIE CURETON

... Weds in Truro Church ceremony

Miss Eula Council Is Bride
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An antique pearl and diamond pendant adorned the bride, whose white satin gown was fashioned with fitted bodice, full skirt and circular train. A Juliet cap of pearls caught her finger-tip length veil of illusion and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses.

Mrs. George Macatee, Jr., attended the bride as matron of honor in a princess gown of ice blue satin and matching plumes. She carried a bouquet of carnations.

Bridesmaids were the Misses Phyllis Richardson, Fairfax, and Jane Isabell, Gunterville, Ala. Their costumes and flowers were similar to those of the matron of honor.

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An aqua dress and hat of du-bonnet plumes adorned the mother of the bride, who received at the reception in her home. The bridegroom's mother wore powder blue lace with matching hat. Both had orchid corsages. House decorations were white chrysanthemums and roses.

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Admiral Fitch Decorated; Rankin-Krause Vows Said

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 17.—Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, superintendent of the Naval Academy, was among 20 high-ranking officers of the United States Army and Navy who were decorated by the British Ambassador on behalf of King George VI of the British Empire at the British Embassy in Washington last week. Admiral Fitch was made an Honorary Knight Commander of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. The presentation was for "Highly distinguished service to the Allied cause in the war against the Japanese."

Admiral and Mrs. Fitch will entertain December 5 at the third and last of a series of "at homes" in the superintendent's quarters. At the second tea of the series, given last Thursday, Admiral and Mrs. Fitch received an enormous crowd of guests, including most of the Navy people on the station and large numbers of Annapolis friends. Lieut. Comdr. Omar C. Fitch, son of Admiral and Mrs. Fitch, has been visiting his parents here, en route to Miami, Fla., where he will assume command of a destroyer escort. He left Annapolis Friday.

Captain Cunningham Speaks
The largest attendance in several years at the University Club Wednesday night heard Capt. W. S. Cunningham, USN, describe the gallant defense of Wake Island, and tell some of his experiences as a prisoner of war.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Krause, Annapolis, this week announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marlon Krause, to Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Oliver Rankin, Medical Corps, USNR, Fortland, Ore., August 13, in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Rankin is a graduate of Annapolis High School and Goucher College and has also done work at Columbia University, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Maryland. She is a teacher in the mathematics department of Eastern High School, Baltimore.

Commander Rankin is a graduate of the University of Oregon and the University of Oregon Medical School. He is chief of surgery at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent. An outstanding feature of the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers, held in Annapolis, November 14 and 15, was the banquet Wednesday evening at Carvel Hall, Governor Herbert O'Connor and Charles W. Phillips, second vice president, spoke.

Two Luncheons Given

On Thursday two luncheons were arranged by Mrs. Lee F. Clemens of the Anne Arundel County Council of Parents and Teachers. One honored county council presidents or their alternates. Mrs. Milton D. Moore, Hagerstown, presided. The other feted local presidents or their alternates, and Mrs. Edward Rowe, chairman of the President's Club, was in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Carroll Washington of Franklin st. have been entertaining their nephew, Lieut. Thomas C. Schumacher, USA, and Mrs. Schumacher, Spokane, Wash., who motored East after their marriage October 20. Also visiting the Washingtons were Lieut. Schumacher's parents, Capt. T. L. Schumacher, USN, and Mrs. Schumacher, and their younger son, Theodore Schumacher, Silver Spring.

The marriage of Miss Helen Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thomas Bailey, Annapolis, and Ward Simpson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Simpson, Eastport, Md., was solemnized last Sunday afternoon at St. Anne's Church here.

Mr. Simpson has just returned from overseas duty, where he was attached as a sergeant to the Army Air Service. He just received his discharge and expects to return shortly to the Naval Academy, where he was formerly employed.

Howard Infant Christened
Amanda Duvall Howard, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall Bowyer Howard, was christened last Sunday at St. Anne's Church with the Rev. C. Edward Berger officiating. Godparents of the baby are Mrs. Frederic H. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Donald L. Thomas, Mrs. James O. McReynolds, Frank H. Stockett and M. S. Kendrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard and their young daughter have been the guests of Mr. Howard's mother, Mrs. Douglas Howard, for the past month in her apartment in St. John's st. They will be returning to their home in Annapolis, Maryland, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hyland Ford, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., have announced the birth of a son, Stephen Hyland Ford 3d, October 19. He is the fifth in his family to bear that name. Mrs. Ford is the former Miss Doris Mayer, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Eugene S. Mayer, Annapolis. Mr. Ford is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hyland Ford, sr., Baltimore.

Maj. Ninian Beall, fiscal officer for the Eighth Fighter Command, with headquarters at High Wycombe, England, hopes to be home soon. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon Beall, Anne Arundel County, Md.

Mrs. James A. Doyle, New York wife of Commander Doyle, USN, spent this week at Carvel Hall, Commander and Mrs. Doyle are leaving soon for India.

Richard Lewis Daniel was born October 22 at the Naval Hospital to Comdr. and Mrs. Lewis Daniel, Quarters 1-1, Perry Circle, United States Naval Academy.

Mrs. V. L. Branniss, Los Angeles, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Commander and Mrs. Daniel.

Miss Watson Becomes Bride Of Dr. Ellis

Of interest to Washington is the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Dunston Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hawley Watson, Great Neck, Long Island, and Taylor's Island, Md., and Dr. Franklin Henry Ellis, Jr., which took place yesterday at the Colony Club, New York. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. McClintock Ellis, Princeton, N. J., and Franklin H. Ellis, Washington.

The Rev. Harold C. Gardner, Jr., officiated at the 4 p. m. ceremony and Mr. Watson gave his daughter in marriage. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown made on period lines of ivory satin and a veil of English thread lace. She carried a bouquet of bouvardia and maiden hair fern.

Mrs. Hedrick Watson, sister-in-law of the bride, was matron of honor, and Mrs. Robert Scrymgeour, Louisville, Ky., was the other attendant. Both wore period gowns of pale chartreuse tulle. Howard Kaye, Middleburg, Va., served as best man and ushers were Dr. Walton Thomas, Lieut. Charles P. Stevenson, USNR, Garrison Ellis, brother of the bridegroom, and Lieut. Comdr. Hedrick C. Watson, USNR, brother of the bride.

At the reception at the Colony Club, Mrs. Watson, who received with her son-in-law and daughter, wore a bronze satin gown and green velvet hat. Dr. and Mrs. Ellis will spend their honeymoon at Hot Springs, Minn., and will go to Rochester, Minn., to live, where Dr. Ellis is a fellow in surgery at the Mayo Clinic.

The bride is a graduate of the University of the Sacred Heart and Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart. She is a lieutenant in the Waves and will soon be released to inactive duty. Dr. Ellis is a graduate of St. Mark's School, Yale University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He also attended St. Alban's School, Washington. The bridegroom is a grandson of the late Mrs. Gist Blair and the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock.

Bowen-Davis Vows Exchange

Mrs. Dora Davis, Lynchburg, Va., announces the recent marriage of her daughter, Mary Anne, to Cecil Norvell Bowen, son of Mrs. Emma Bowen and the late William A. Bowen, Landon, Ga.

The bride, a native Virginian, has lived in Washington for the past 10 years. Mr. Bowen recently has returned from 18 months' combat duty in the South Pacific and is retiring from the United States Navy after 23 years of service.

The Bowsens will live in Washington this season and then make their home in southern California.

Netherlands Take Boxes for Concert

Many Netherlands will be in the audience at Constitution Hall at 8:30 Tuesday night to hear their fellow countryman, Egon Petrie, in a full-length piano recital being presented by the Chamber Music Guild as its first concert of the 1945-46 season.

Mme. Loudon, wife of the Netherlands Ambassador, heads the list of box holders for the event. Baroness van Boetelaer, chairman of the box committee, will occupy another close by.

Others who have boxes are Mme. O. Reuchlin, Mme. J. H. Daubanton, Mrs. Rene de Maess van Swinderen, Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. George Robert Holmes, Mrs. Edwin M. Watson, Mrs. E. Brooke Lee, Mrs. W. Hallam Tuck, Mrs. Robert A. Dordet, Mme. de Tourtoursky, Mrs. J. J. Mack, Mrs. Stanley Woodward, Mrs. Noonan Miller, Mrs. Foster Adams, Miss Cornelia Bowie, Miss Elizabeth Benson, Mrs. Marcel Ancher, Mrs. Thomas Moran, Mrs. C. A. Berendsen, Mrs. H. B. W. Herwig, Mrs. Paul Fleming Holland, Mrs. Gardner Luce, Mrs. Jarvis Butler, Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. Lawrence Sinclair Smith and Mrs. Rufus G. Poole.

Ullmans Have Son

Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Norman Ullman 2d, announce the birth of a son, George Norman Ullman 3d, at Columbia Hospital, November 9. Mrs. Ullman is the former Miss Olive Isabelle Martin, Brookline, Mass.



DUTY AND PLEASURE are combined when Signorina Dora (left) and Letizia (right) Tarchiani, twin daughters of the Italian Ambassador and Signora Tarchiani, and Countess de Martino (center), chairman, inspect relief packages to be sent to Italy by the American Friends for Italian Aid, Inc. A benefit showing of films for Italian relief will be held Tuesday evening in the Shoreham Hotel.

Down Virginia Way Pages Return From Honeymoon; Miss Lemmon Dinner Hostess

By Nina Carter Tabb

Spending the weekend in Middleburg is Flight Lieut. Herbert A. Wagner, Jr., RAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Wagner, Baltimore, whose engagement to Miss Elizabeth Earl McConnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. McConnell, Middleburg, was announced last week. They will be married December 8 at Green Pastures, the bride-elect's home.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Matthews Page, who were married October 27 in Upperville, have returned from their wedding trip to Hot Springs, Va., and are staying at the Hill, near Upperville, the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ashby de Butts. Next week Lieut. Page and Mrs. Page will go to Washington to live, where he will be on duty until he gets his discharge from the Navy. They will then go to Austin, Tex., where Lieut. Page will resume his business in the firm of Page, Southerland & Page, architects. Mrs. Page before her marriage was Miss Van Meter de Butts, Upperville and Washington.

'Middle Child' Not a Problem This Generation

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

The middle child in a family has a better chance these days to grow up without scars, all because families have become self-conscious about the disadvantages of that particular place in them. The grownup middle child looks back upon his childhood and realizes now what made him tick. He had to struggle harder, be more superior, talented, good-looking and skillful than that older brother, or that younger sister. If he couldn't pull himself up to a position of equality with them, he had to snatch importance by being sickly, or incorrigible or the one with the temper tantrums.

All of this because he was not favored at birth by a position of prestige. Having been born second and not first he had, in consequence to play second fiddle to the oldest child. He had to wear out his brother's old clothes, go to bed earlier, be told how much better brother was and couldn't be like him, hundreds of handicaps suffered by him alone.

As for the baby, she might not enjoy all the privileges enjoyed by the oldest, but she got all the petting, all the excuses and the middle child, again, all the reminders that he was older than sister. The middle child becomes the problem child in the family without knowing just why.

Families who understand the middle child's handicaps see that he gets his picture taken as often as the others, that he has clothes that belong to him alone, consciously insist that he foster some talent or skill displayed by no other member of the family. He is, then, the only piano player—the others performing on some other musical instrument—the only one who owns a microscope, all ways in which the middle child can achieve importance, distinction and the limelight in a purely legitimate way.

Our leaflet, "Selfishness and Jealousy," may be had by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope with this request to Myrtle Meyer Eldred in care of this newspaper.

Mayflower Society To Observe Nov. 21

The Society of Mayflower Descendants of the District of Columbia will celebrate Wednesday the 325th anniversary of the signing of the Mayflower Compact aboard the Pilgrim ship, Mayflower, November 21, 1920. Guest speakers will be Mrs. James H. Doolittle, wife of General Doolittle, and Senator Raymond E. Willis of Indiana. Music will be provided by the United States Marine Band.

Beginning his seventh year as governor of the society the former Representative, Maurice H. Thatcher, will preside over the installation of newly elected officers and members of the Board of Assistants.

Ehrmans Return

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ehrman, formerly of Washington, who have made their home in New York for a number of years, are back and have taken an apartment in Alexandria.

Patricia Breen, Major Farris Repeat Vows

The marriage of Miss Patricia Breen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bartholomew Breen, New York, to Maj. William Farris, son of Mrs. Claire Farris, Washington, took place yesterday morning in the rectory of St. Vincent Ferrer, New York.

The bride wore a gown of white duchesse satin in Victorian style with a full train and a headdress and veil of heirloom lace. She carried a Victorian bouquet of stephanotis, bouvardia and white orchids in a lace holder.

Mrs. Charles V. Stehlin and Mrs. James J. Ryan, sisters of the bride, were matrons of honor. They wore gowns of gold-colored crepe and carried muffled bouquets of gold and bronze chrysanthemums and gold butterfly orchids.

Miss Elizabeth Ann Stehlin, niece of the bride, was flower girl. She wore a Kate Greenaway frock of fern green and carried flowers like those of the other attendants. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew P. Webster was best man and ushers were Charles V. Stehlin and Maj. James J. Ryan.

A small reception was given in the gardens of the Ambassador Hotel following the ceremony.

The bride is a graduate of the University of the Sacred Heart and a member of the Navy League. Major Farris is a graduate of the University of Missouri. He is with the U. S. Army Transportation Corps and is now stationed at the New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn. The couple will go to New England on their wedding trip and will reside in Brooklyn upon their return.

Vaughan-Wing Nuptials Read

Middleburg Hunt—Daniel C. Sands and Miss Charlotte H. Noland, joint masters, Thursday, Foxcroft, 10 a. m.; Saturday, Middleburg, 9 a. m.

Piedmont Fox Hounds—Dr. A. C. Randolph, M. F. H. Tuesday, Rectortown, 10 a. m.; Friday, Blakely Grove, 10 a. m.

Old Dominion Hounds—William E. Doeller, M. F. H. Tuesday, Mr. Volght's, 1 p. m.; Saturday, The Covert, 10 a. m.

Green Spring Valley Hunt (in Maryland)—Stuart S. Janney, Jr., M. F. H. Tuesday, Worthington Farms, 10 a. m.; Thursday, St. John's Church (service), 10 a. m. Meet 11 a. m.; Saturday, Belfast, 2 p. m.

Underwood & Underwood
MRS. EVERETT VAUGHAN, JR.
... Candlelight service.

A crown of seed pearls held in place the finger-tip veil of illusion worn by Miss Virginia Reece Wingo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dorset Wingo, Washington, when she was united in marriage with Everett Bryan Vaughan, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Friday evening in the Second Baptist Church. The Rev. J. Ray Garrett read the nuptial vows for the candlelight ceremony.

A white satin bodice and full net skirt and train costumed the bride whose bouquet was of white roses with orchid center. Mr. Wingo gave his daughter in marriage.

Miss Dorothy Mae Jacobs, maid of honor, wore pale blue taffeta and net with headdress to match. She carried an arm bouquet of yellow roses. Bridesmaids were the Misses Alice Tamson Jacobs and Betty Lee White in pale pink taffeta and net with arm bouquets of pink roses. Miss Shirley Mae Wingo, sister of the bride, was the flower girl in peach taffeta with headband of matching roses. She carried a basket of rose petals.

George Edward King, USNCB, was best man and ushers included Staff Sgt. Albert Lacey Thompson and Staff Sgt. Edward Albert Lucas.

A reception followed in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Wingo received in a gown of royal blue and corsage of yellow roses. The mother of the bridegroom was attired in black with matching accessories and corsage of white gardenias.

The newlyweds will live in Washington when they return from a wedding trip to New York.

Andrew Christening Is Scheduled Today

George Sidney Andrew 4th will be christened today at Fort Myer Chapel. The infant is son of Capt. and Mrs. George Sidney Andrew, Jr. and grandson of Col. and Mrs. George Sidney Andrew, Fort Meade, Md., and Northfield, Vt.

His godparents will be Mrs. James Knox Cockrell, Capt. James Knox Cockrell, Jr., and Maj. James Reid Parker.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW FOR A FLORIDA VACATION AT

The Boca Raton
Boca Raton, Florida
(Between Palm Beach and Miami)
Gordon B. Anderson, Vice-President



MRS. WILLIAM FARRIS, JR.
... New York rites

Evening Rites Unite Couple In Marriage

Miss Letitia H. Huyett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns Huyett, Charles Town, W. Va., and William White, Jr., son of Mrs. William White, Martinsburg, W. Va., and the late Dr. White, were married last evening in the Charles Town Presbyterian Church with Dr. C. Irvin Lewis officiating at the 7:30 ceremony. The bridegroom is the grandson of the late Senator Charles J. Faulkner.

The bride's gown was of white satin made with a basque and bouffant skirt and long sleeves with pointed cuffs. Her veil of illusion was held by orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of bride's roses and stephanotis. Mr. Huyett gave his daughter in marriage.

Miss Margaret Davis was maid of honor, wearing a light blue faille gown and carrying yellow chrysanthemums. Other attendants were Miss Jane Faulkner, Willshire, Mrs. Thomas R. Moore, Jr., and Mrs. L. Randolph Huyett. They wore gowns like that of the maid of honor and carried bronze chrysanthemums. Randolph Huyett, Jr., was ring bearer.

Serving as best man was Hugh Holmes McCormick, Frederick, Md., and ushers were Maj. J. B. Huyett, Jr., William C. Mulligan, Whiting C. Faulkner, L. Randolph Huyett, Lieut. J. William Stewart, USNR, and Lieut. Forrest W. Brown, USNR.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. White will live at Brockport, N. Y.

Benefit Movies To Be Preceded By Many Parties

Many dinners and parties are being given Tuesday evening before the benefit showing of movies at the Shoreham Hotel, 9 p. m., by the American Friends for Italian Aid, Inc.

Undersecretary of State and Mrs. Joseph C. Grew will be hosts to the Italian Ambassador and Signora Tarchiani. Donna Julia Branniss will entertain the guest speakers, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, National Gallery of Art; Judge Juvenal Marchisio, president of the American Relief for Italy, New York, and the committee members.

Other hosts are Mrs. Truxton Beale, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Huntington and Mrs. Victor Sutro. The committee has invited 100 convalescents from five service hospitals in this area to see the movies, which will be of particular interest to those who served in the Mediterranean theater.

Reservations may be made at the office of American Friends for Italian Aid, 1601 Fuller st., or by calling AD. 1601.

Attache Will Speak

W. A. N. Schmitzer, Attache at the Netherlands Embassy, will speak on "Postwar Holland" at the monthly meeting of the Wanderlust Travel Club Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. William L. Bowers, 4520 Sargent rd. ne. Mrs. Frank Meisner and Miss Margaret Williamson will assist Mrs. Bowers. The speaker will be introduced by Miss Carol Arnold.

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Pike-Baldwin Nuptials Read In St. Thomas'

Mrs. Elizabeth Arnoux Baldwin, daughter of Mrs. Guy Webb Eskridge and the late Mr. Eskridge, New York, and Henry H. Pike, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pike, this city, were married yesterday.

The ceremony took place here in St. Thomas' Church, with the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson officiating, assisted by the Rev. John R. Ramsey.

Col. John S. Roosa gave his niece in marriage. She wore an Alice blue velvet gown of period design, fashioned with an off-the-shoulder neckline trimmed with heirloom lace. Her bouquet was of white orchids.

Mrs. Thomas E. Loughlin and Miss Eleanor P. Bass were bridesmaids, wearing white satin gowns of classic design and carrying bouquets of tea roses and delphinium. Albert Pike, Jr., served as best man for his brother, and ushers were Maj. Joseph W. Stanley and the Rev. J. Daniel Gilliam. William Perry Baldwin, Jr., the bride's son by a former marriage, was ring-bearer.

A reception followed at the home of the bridegroom's parents.

The bride is a descendant of Col. George Eskridge, Westmoreland County, Va. On her maternal side she is descended from Anthony Arnoux, New York. She graduated from Ridgewood Preparatory School and Virginia Intermont College.

Mr. Pike is the great-grandson of Gen. Albert Pike and is the grandson of Judge Frederick Phillips of North Carolina. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School and a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. He served for a year and a half with the Navy and is now associated with a New York law firm.

Washington Girl, Sergeant Snellgrove Reveal Engagement

The betrothal of Miss Dolly Schuetzler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Schuetzler, Washington, to Staff Sgt. Garland E. Snellgrove, son of Mr. J. D. Snellgrove and the late Mrs. Snellgrove, has been announced by her parents.

Miss Schuetzler, formerly of a professional dancer, has devoted the last four years to the Stage Door Canteen and dancing for servicemen at camps and hospitals. Much of her time has been spent at Walter Reed Hospital.

Sergeant Snellgrove, Gainesville, Tex., was a paratrooper with the 101st Airborne Division and has returned recently from the European Theater of Operations where he saw action in Belgium, Holland and Germany. He is the recipient of the Purple Heart.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Will Visit Here

Mrs. Harrison Cruikshank, Alexandria, who has been living on her farm in King George County, Va., for the past year, will arrive soon to visit friends in Alexandria, before going to Philadelphia for the



MRS. HENRY H. PIKE
... New Yorker married

Double-Ring Service Read For Mohlers

Attired in a two-piece Russian tunic suit of Indian blue and matching hat with veil and fuchsia plumes, Miss Ethel Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce James Edwards, Chatham, Va., was united in marriage with Robert Shields Mohler, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Arthur Mohler, Beckley, W. Va., yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist Church, Danville, Va. The Rev. L. D. Johnson officiated at the double-ring service.

Carrying a white prayer book showered with white orchids, the bride was given in marriage by her father.

Maid of honor was Miss Judith Ann Edwards, Washington, sister of the bride, costumed in fuchsia crepe with black accessories and bouquet of mixed flowers.

Best man was George Arthur Mohler, father of the bridegroom, and ushers were Goodie Love, Jerry Wyatt, Raymond Stanley, and Sergt. George Austin.

A reception followed the ceremony in the church parlors. The bride attended the National Business College, Roanoke, Va., and the bridegroom attended the University of West Virginia where he was a member of Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. He also attended the National Business College.

GIRL WANTED

CMON, BUTCH! NAVIGATE! THAT'S NO WAY TO GET RESULTS! YOU WANNA STEER FOR A TELEPHONE SHIPMATE!

THINK I HAVEN'T SAILOR, I ALREADY SIGNALED EVERY LUCKY CRAFT IN TOWN!

TO COMBAT BAD BREATH, I RECOMMEND COLGATE DENTAL CREAM! FOR SCIENTIFIC TESTS PROVE THAT IN 7 OUT OF 10 CASES COLGATE INSTANTLY STOPS BAD BREATH THAT ORIGINATES IN THE MOUTH!

ANY YOU KNOW WHAT I GOT THE BRUSH FROM EVERY SINGLE ONE OF THEM? THAT'S WHAT!

BETTER SIGNAL YOUR DENTIST, BUTCH! NO FOOLING ABOUT AGRING. A BRUSH-OFF LIKE THAT CALLS FOR BRUSHING UP ON YOUR BREATH TECHNIQUE!

COLGATE'S ACTIVE PENETRATING FOAM GETS INTO HIDDEN CREVICES BETWEEN TEETH—HELPS CLEAN OUT DECAYING FOOD PARTICLES—STOP STAGNANT SALIVA ODORS—REMOVE THE CAUSES OF MUCH BAD BREATH

HI, BUTCH! I'VE GOT THE LAST COLGATE DENTAL CREAM!

COLGATE'S SURE DOES A JOB OF BRUSHING UP ON YOUR BREATH TECHNIQUE!

COLGATE
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
IT CLEANS YOUR BREATH WHILE IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH

Tune in! KAY KYER Wednesday Night - NBC Network

Jango Schedules Open House At Parish Hall Wednesday Night

An open house, reception and dance are planned for Wednesday night by the Junior Army and Navy Guild Organization, better known as Jango. The affair will take place at St. John's Parish Hall, 3240 O st., Georgetown.

The receiving line, forming at 8 p. m., will consist of members of the board of directors and their husbands. Heading the group will be the Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson.

Evering Formality Returns
Others will be Admiral and Mrs. Penn Carroll, Admiral and Mrs. Edward L. Cochran, Gen. and Mrs. E. C. B. Dunford, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Robert Daniels, Gen. and Mrs. George D. Dorst, Gen. and Mrs. Robert Dunlop, Admiral and Mrs. Julius Furer, Gen. and Mrs. Edmund B. Gregory, Gen. and Mrs. L. R. Groves, Col. and Mrs. A. L. Hanstein, Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Jones, Miss Florence King, Mrs. Walter G. Layman, Admiral and Mrs. Gilbert Rowlett, Mrs. McCook Knox, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. Schum, Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. Leslie A. Kniskern, Miss Martha McIntyre and Miss Janice Robb.

A return to the evening formality of prewar days will be seen in the long gowns worn by those in the receiving line. For all others, however, dress will be informal. Members of Jango, about 500 in all, range in age from 14 upward, and the party is being given for all members, their parents, husbands and escorts.

Miss Constant Becomes Bride

A halo of orange blossoms caught her finger-tip veil of tulle when Miss Catherine Constant, daughter of Mr. Jacob Constant, Chicago, Ill., exchanged nuptial vows with Louis J. Gonzalez, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cletus Gonzalez, Wichita, Kans., yesterday morning in the Sacred Heart Church. The Rev. Lawrence Temple officiated.

Gowned in white brocade satin with fitted bodice, full skirt and circular train, the bride was given in marriage by Bernard A. Neary. She carried a shower bouquet of white rose buds.

Miss Sophie Constant, sister of the bride, attended her as maid of honor in a gown of blue brocade and bouquet of Tulle and roses. Bridesmaids were Mrs. Earl Anderson and Miss Marion Ward, costumed in pink brocade with bouquets of pink roses.

Best man was Sylvester Matza. A reception followed the wedding ceremony in the Admiral Club.

When the newlyweds left for a honeymoon in Bermuda, the bride wore a three-piece gray dressmaker suit. When they return to Washington the address of Mr. and Mrs. Gonzalez will be 1437 Spring rd.

Rita Messier Makes Vows

The Blessed Sacrament Church, Chevy Chase, was the setting for the wedding yesterday of Miss Rita Messier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Messier, War, Mass., and Norman E. Beauregard, Washington.

The Rev. Henry H. Sank officiated at the double-ring ceremony. The bride wore a gold-colored dressmaker suit with brown accessories and a corsage of white orchids. Miss Jeanette Messier was her sister only attendant, wearing a moss green suit with a corsage of roses. B. J. Smith served as best man.

The bride is past president of the city council of Beta Sigma Phi Sorority and is with the War Department. Mr. Beauregard is with an investment firm here.

Meyer-Prachyl Rites Solemnized Here

Antique ivory satin with an off-the-shoulder neckline, fitted bodice and full skirt with train, adorned Miss Adele Jane Prachyl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Prachyl, Ennis, Tex., when she was joined in marriage with Ferdinand C. Meyer, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Meyer, Bonnotts Mill, Mo. The recent ceremony took place in the Church of the Nativity with the Rev. Walter Norris officiating.

The bride carried a bouquet of white roses and her coronet was fashioned of net and pearls with which cascaded a finger-tip veil of illusion.

Miss Anastasia Klimitchek, West, Tex., was maid of honor in peach marquisette with matching headband and bouquet of tallisman roses. John Meyer, brother of the bridegroom, was best man and ushers were John Hoppe, cousin of the bridegroom, and Pte. Lewis E. Prachyl, brother of the bride.

Many Are Enjoying Pinehurst Holiday

Rendezvous for many Washingtonians this coming Thanksgiving holiday weekend will be Pinehurst, N. C., in the Carolina sandhills.

Now in Pinehurst are Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Dallas W. Dort, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Trenchard, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Parsons, former Attorney General Homer Cummings and Mrs. Cummings, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Griffin, all staying at the Carolina Hotel.

Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Beasley are visiting the Pine Crest, while Mrs. Daniel W. O'Donoghue and her sons, Daniel W. Jr. and Paul, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Weston and their two children, Bobby and Linda, are sojourning at the Berkshire.

Bazaar to Feature Grab-Bag Tuesday

One of the novel features of the Christmas bazaar for the benefit of the Georgetown Christ Church, which takes place Tuesday will be a grab-bag. Mrs. Charles Newton Jefferson and Mrs. W. Lowe Walde will be in charge.

The bazaar will be held at the Parish House, 31st and O sts., from 2 p. m. until 10, with tea to be served during the afternoon.

Mrs. Lloyd Shippen and Mrs. S. Percy Thompson are cochairmen. Mrs. Norman L. Munster and Mrs. Louisa Durant will be in charge of the household table.

Visit in Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gassenheimer are in Montgomery, Ala., where they are guests of their nephew and niece, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel T. Lemer.

Work, Helping Others Their Salvation

War Widows Find Life CAN Go On

By Adelaide Kerr

New York (AP)—"At first I tried to starve myself," said the young war widow, her voice held carefully to a level. "I didn't want to live. I used to cry myself to sleep at night, hoping I'd never wake up. Then, after awhile I got disgusted with myself. I saw, somehow, some way, I'd have to build a new life and go on. The problem was how?"

Her problem—shared by millions of women all over the world—is one of the great human problems of the day. As a result of World War II, probably more women are widows now than at any other time in history.

The war widow's first problem is a living for herself and, possibly, children. Uncle Sam makes various pension provisions for women widowed by service-connected deaths. In addition, widows whose husbands so provided have monthly insurance.

Psychological Problems Worst
But the bread and butter question—grave though it is for many—is a relatively simple compared to the psychological problems of the widow. Reestablishing a home with, or a mate, of building a new life, of bringing grief-stricken emotions back to balance—in short of changing an emotional "night" to "day."

Psychiatrist and family consultants say these problems are so complicated and so affected by each individual's make-up, family background and community that no general rules can be laid down.

But Dr. Robert Laidlaw, New York psychiatrist, offers these suggestions as possible helps:

Work either at a job, or community work—if care of children does not necessitate your being at home.

Establish some regular activity that will give service to others if home duties permit you to do so. After the initial shock has worn off, go out among your friends as much as family responsibilities permit.

Have a home of your own and take care of it. The responsibility will give purpose to your life and you will be much happier than you will be in the home of a relative.

Eat regular, nourishing meals. Don't fall into the habit of quick snacks at the refrigerator. Undernourishment lays the groundwork for physical illness.

Don't wear black unless family or community custom dictates it so strongly that running counter to it would complicate your life. Stamp out every thought of self-pity. Believe that you are going to have a good life again—and you will.

Now, read the story of two young war widows, and how they came to grips with their sorrow and worked out their problems in a way that has brought them satisfaction and peace of mind.

The first is pretty blue-eyed Lillian Lee May, widow of Clifford Joseph May, first class naval aviation radio man, killed June, 1944, in a plane crash in the United States about eight months after their wedding. The other is fair-haired, dark-eyed Helene Garber, who lost her husband, Pte. Sidney Garber, when a transport was torpedoed in 1945.

"For months I thought life had stopped for me forever," said Mrs. May. "I couldn't bear the thought of going on. Then my father talked to me. He said I was not only ruining my life, but the life of my family as well. I saw he was right and that I had to change."

"The first thing I did was get a job—as secretary for an executive in the New York office of a motion picture company. It's a wonderful job and I love it. That takes care of my days. Then I systematically planned my evenings—bowling on Monday, Wives Club meeting Tuesday, choral society Wednesday, canteen work Thursday, a movie with a girl friend Friday, early to bed Saturday and work all day Sunday at Halloran Hospital as dietitian's aid."

"I took a Red Cross course to prepare myself for it and that volunteer work satisfied me as nothing else has. Seeing those boys, handicapped as they are, smiling and uncomplaining, gave me courage and made me ashamed to complain. I used to think there was nothing to live for. But the minute you realize you can help somebody else, life takes on a new meaning."

Mrs. Garber followed a similar program with less evening activity. Both girls are active in the Wives, national organization of service men's wives. Mrs. May is president of the Wives' Ray Raymond Chapter, composed entirely of widows and named for the widow of the late war correspondent columnist.

"They have a lot of social activity, but the most important thing to them is their educational program. They feel that, 'if all of us, men and women alike, had been better citizens and taken a more active interest and part in what was going on, this war might not have happened. If we don't want it to happen again, we'll have to do our part to prevent it.'"

Mrs. Garber put it this way: "I'd do anything in the world to keep this from happening again, just so I can believe I did make this world a better place. If it was all a waste, I could not stand it."

"We don't want people to pity us," they said. "It's not good for us. We could develop complexes. We just want to be treated like other people." Both declared they found the company of widows the most congenial at present, "because they are the only ones who understand what it's like. It's not that we talk about what has happened all the time, but people who have been through this know what to talk about."

"We aren't going to get married again," they said with quiet set- faces. "We've been married. From now on, we're going to concentrate on our careers. That's the main thing. We can build a good life that way."



HELPING WAR WOUNDED makes their burden easier to bear, these two New York war widows find. Mrs. Lillian Lee May, left, and Mrs. Helene Garber work on a USO scrapbook for veterans in hospitals.

Chamblins Mark 50th Wedding Anniversary at Party Monday

Leesburg, Va., Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Chamblin were honored on their fiftieth wedding anniversary with an afternoon and evening party given last Monday by their children in the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Hall, in Purcellville.

Assisting were their sons and daughters-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. Newton Chamblin and Mr. and Mrs. James Chamblin. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with yellow chrysanthemums and roses. A large wedding cake was in the center of the dining room table and refreshments were served throughout the afternoon and evening to the 150 guests present.

Mrs. Chamblin, the former Miss Blanche Taylor, was married to Samuel A. Chamblin in a church wedding at Silver Springs, November 12, 1895. Two members of the wedding party were present at the celebration, Mrs. Maude Caviness, Leesburg, who was or-

Frances Jones Becomes Bride Of Dr. Zelenka

Dr. Joseph Frank Zelenka, son of Mrs. Joseph F. Zelenka and the late Mr. Zelenka, Washington, brother of Mme. Vladimir Palic, wife of the Ambassador from Czechoslovakia, and Miss Frances Adelaide Jones, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harvey V. Jones, Marcelline, Mo., were married last Sunday in the First Christian Church, Marcelline. The Rev. Carl Vissering officiated at the 3 p. m. ceremony.

Nuptial vows were exchanged before an altar banked with ferns and white chrysanthemums. Attended in a gown of white satin with fitted bodice, full skirt and short train, the bride carried

a colonial bouquet of white chrysanthemums and stephanotis. Her finger tip veil of imported bridal illusion cascaded from a shirred tulle coronet with orange blossom trim. Dr. Jones gave his daughter in marriage.

Mrs. John M. P. Merry was matron of honor in emerald satin brocade, made princess style, with headpiece and bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. Bridesmaids were Mrs. John Edmund, Ironton, Mo., and Miss Delores Jones, Tulsa, Okla., niece of the bride, whose gowns were of bronze satin brocade with accessories of bronze chrysanthemums. Miss Patty Ann Moore, sister of Mrs. Hugh Peniston, Alexandria, Va., was flower girl in white net and tulle.

Best man was Clyde K. Jones, Tulsa, brother of the bride, and groomsmen were Harold Smith and Maynard Griffin, Ralph Anderson and Emory B. Moorman, Marcelline, were candle lighters. Ushers were Edgar Meyers, Glenn Downing, Ralph Anderson and Emory Moorman, Marcelline.

Mrs. Zelenka attended Central College, Fayette, Mo., and was graduated from the University of Missouri.

Dr. Zelenka attended the University of Virginia, was graduated from Georgetown School of Dentistry and interned at Queen General Hospital, New York.

After a wedding trip to New Orleans, La.; Miami, Fla., and Cuba the Zelenkas will live at 5009 Tulden st., Washington.

Movie Star Credits Food For Energy

By Ida Jean Kain

I met Evelyn Keyes, the movie star who has made such a rapid climb to the top of the slippery Hollywood ladder, I asked her what part luck played. About a third, here's the formula: Success is one-third health, one-third talent and determination and one-third luck. But to add up to success it takes plenty of work.

To get ahead in Hollywood a girl must have an abundance of energy. Energy comes from food, but a movie star must keep streamlined as all-get-out. Evelyn solves the problem by choosing energy-making foods and gives the fat-makers the go-by, and keeps her weight at a neat 118 pounds for 5 feet 4 inches. She finds that by eating a good breakfast she can put more punch in her parts.

Imagine this for a movie star breakfast... fruit juice, two eggs, toast, and a glass of milk. She likes three square meals a day, but no extras, no sweets and no alcohol. She figured out that food plus alcohol equals fat. But not enough food results in not enough energy. She eats. But she chooses vegetables, salads, fruits, milk, cheese and lean meat... in other words, the protective foods.

After watching herself on the screen, Evelyn is convinced that a good posture is more important to a girl than a good figure, especially the spirit of it. She is a firm believer in keeping a mentally good posture. In fact, she goes so far as to say that staying young is mental.

When I asked how movie actresses are able to stay so young and lovely looking, she said that it is not only because they spend so much effort and time on improving their physical appearance, but because they think young. In Hollywood you don't go with one crowd your own age, you go with all ages, so that age just doesn't mean anything. I believe she has something there.

Father Gives Margaret Rita In Marriage

The Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament was the scene of the wedding yesterday of Miss Margaret Ellen Rita, daughter of Mr. Frederic G. Rita, Chevy Chase, Md., and Lieut. Sydney Joseph Lawrence, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Lawrence, Washington. Nuptial vows were exchanged before the Right Rev. Msgr. Thomas G. Smyth.

Heirloom lace adorned the bride's white satin gown with fitted bodice and long train. Her full-length veil of illusion was held in place by a tiara of lace. White roses with an orchid center formed the bridal bouquet. Mr. Rita gave his daughter in marriage.

Miss Alicia Rita, sister of the bride, attended her as maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Moffett entertained at tea this afternoon at their home in Peconic Springs, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Lea Macdonald entertained at a party last Saturday evening at their home near Leesburg. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bradley entertained at a buffet supper at their home near Purcellville on Friday evening.

Ensign Morris B. Nix, who was commissioned at Cornell Midshipman School Friday, is spending a 18-day leave with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Nix, Jr., before reporting for sea duty.

Lieutenant Reed Home
Lieut. Stanley Reed has just returned from 18 months' overseas duty in England, France and Germany, and is now with his family in Leesburg. Capt. Peyton Hopkins, Washington, spent the weekend with his grandfather, John G. Hopkins. Col. and Mrs. E. W. Clark had with them for the weekend Mrs. Clark's son, T/Sgt. John V. Dennis, who has recently returned from China.

John A. Welbourn, Charleston, W. Va., spent the weekend with his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn. Miss Anna Cobb, student at Stuart Hall, Staunton, spent the weekend with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Manly Cobb. Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Lefferis and two children, Arlington, Va., visited over the weekend with Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferis.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Jefferys and small child have moved to Hagerstown, Md., to establish their residence. Mrs. Jefferys has been spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Rives. Their son, Millard E. Rives, also of Hagerstown, was a weekend guest in the Rives' home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Irvin McKimley, Leesburg, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lola McKimley, to Charles Byrd Hawthorne, Luckett, Va., son of Mrs. Charles T. Hawthorne and the late Mr. Hawthorne. Miss McKimley is a graduate of Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, and is now teaching in the county.

Mr. Hawthorne, recently discharged from the Navy, is enrolled in the school of pharmacy of George Washington University. The wedding will take place the latter part of December.

Mundys Residing In Miami, Fla.

Making their home in Miami, Fla., are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Steven Mundy, who were married here early this month.

Their wedding took place at Western Presbyterian Church with the Rev. Charles Stewart McKenzie officiating. The bride is the former Miss Betty Louise White, Altoona, Pa. She is a graduate of Catawba College, Salisbury.

Mr. Mundy attended George Washington University. He has just received his discharge from the Army.



MRS. FRANKLIN J. HAUSER
... Composer's bride

Shelby-Cooke Nuptials Read In City Church

Foundry Methodist Church was the setting yesterday for the marriage of Mrs. Dorothy Millar Cooke and Lieut. Robert Carlton Shelby, USNR.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Millar, this city, and Lieut. Shelby is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton P. Shelby, Clarksdale, Miss.

Officiating at the 5 p. m. service was the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, who read the ceremony before an altar banked with white chrysanthemums and palms.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a royal blue street-length dress, a matching hat with rose trim and a white orchid corsage. Mrs. Edward L. Tolson, maid of honor, was attired in fuchsia crepe and camellia corsage. Lieut. Tolson served as best man.

Following the ceremony the couple left for a motor trip through the Southern States. The bride is a graduate of the University of Maryland and a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. Lieut. Shelby received his degree at the University of Mississippi and is affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He has been in the Navy three years and spent 15 months in the Central Pacific.

Miss Switzer Selects Date

The engagement of Miss Mary Jo Switzer, Weston, W. Va., to Lieut. William Alston Cheek, USNR, son of Mrs. L. P. Cheek, Pelican, La., has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee S. Switzer.

Miss Switzer attended the College of St. Mary of the Springs, Columbus, Ohio. Lieut. Cheek attended Georgia School of Technology and was graduated from Louisiana State University, class of 1935, where he belonged to Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. The lieutenant has spent the past four years as executive officer of a destroyer escort with the Third Fleet.

The wedding will take place at noon Thanksgiving Day in the Memorial Chapel at Walter Reed Hospital.

Anne Louise Baicar Plans Spring Nuptials

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Baicar, jr., Hyattsville, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne Louise Baicar, to Corp. Walter Raymond Smith, USMC, son of Mrs. George Smith and the late Mr. Smith, Mount Arlington, N. J. Corporal Smith has just returned from 27 months' service overseas. The marriage will take place in the spring.

Wedding Odes Are Composed By Bridegroom

Nuptial odes composed by the bridegroom were played as Miss Berkeley Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Baldwin, Arlington, Va., exchanged marriage vows with Franklin James Hauser, son of Mrs. A. M. Hauser, New York, and the late Mr. Hauser, New York, at the Rev. Robert O. Kevin officiated in the bride's home which was decorated with palms and chrysanthemums.

The bride, attired in a chateau-style suit with green accessories, carried a prayerbook covered with white orchids. She was given in marriage by her father.

Mrs. John Darsey attended the bride as matron of honor, costumed in cerise with matching accessories. She carried a nosegay of assorted flowers. Also attending the bride was Mrs. E. G. Baldwin, jr., gowned in chateau-style with multi-colored flowers.

Alfred Best, Long Island, N. Y., was best man. Corp. E. G. Baldwin, jr., brother of the bride; and George Vigoro were ushers.

The mother of the bride wore a royal blue dress with matching hat and white orchid corsage.

Mrs. Hauser attended the National Academy of the Theater, Washington, and was graduated from the Theodora Irvine Studio of the Theater, New York.

The bridegroom wrote the musical score for the operetta, "The O'Flynn," and is the director of the School of Radio Technique, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hauser will make their future home in Chicago, Ill.

Miss Sarazan A Bride-Elect

The engagement of Rosalind Anne Sarazan to Lieut. Mickey Ney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Ney, Washington, has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert M. Sarazan.

The bride-elect attended the National Cathedral School and the American University. She has completed her studies at Parsons School of Interior Design and the New York Institute of Interior Decoration.

Lieutenant Ney was graduated from the National University of Law, and recently was discharged from the Army after 2 1/2 years' active duty with the Nineteenth Artillery Corps in the European theater of operations.

The wedding is expected to take place in the early part of February.



MISS ROSALIND SARAZAN
... Affianced to veteran

Miss Schroeter Engaged

The engagement of Miss Hilda Schroeter, Washington, to Capt. Oscar Beall Huffman, New York, has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Schroeter, St. Louis, Mo.



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Cologne, 4 oz., \$2.50... Luxury Soap, box of 6 cakes, \$3... Sachet, \$2.50—two tied together, \$3.50... Toilet Water, 4 oz., \$5.

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McMahon Writes Strong And Progressive Analysis

A Catholic Looks at the World. By Francis E. McMahon. Vanguard. \$2.75.

The most difficult assignment for any outsider is to appraise another man's creed.

All I know is that as a non-Catholic I find myself in accord with at least two thirds of Francis E. McMahon's progressive and enlightening book.

McMahon might be described as a Catholic humanist with a strong but discriminating appreciation of Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas and Irving Babbitt.

He is the severest Catholic critic on record to attack Franco - lovers, Coughlin and the Christian Front. He has one of the cleanest reputations in his or any other faith.

McMahon for recognizing the Nazi and Fascist menaces at their inception, battling the American First crowd at Notre Dame and elsewhere, struggling valiantly against anti-Semitism, Jim Crowism, economic nationalism and other assorted bigotries.

Furthermore he pays warm

These Pictures Are Histories Of Our Times

World War II in Pictures. By Harry B. Henderson and Herman C. Morris. World Publishing Co. Two volumes. \$5.95.

Carl Sandburg once said that if Life Magazine had been published during the Civil War it would have shortened by a decade his job of writing his six-volume biography of Lincoln.

This reviewer would like to add that when such a volume as "World War II in Pictures" falls into the hands of historians in the year 2000 it will serve as invaluable source material in writing about our bloody era.

If you can bear to watch Chinese captives being buried alive by the Japs, blind English children in a shelter during a bombing raid, the wounded, the homeless, the tortured, the imprisoned contrasted to strutting Nazis, well-fed quillings, smirking Lavals, smug men of Munich then you will doubtless be able to stomach this very realistic and graphic history of World War II.

Includes Text

The editors have assembled and arranged over 1250 of the best and most significant pictures taken during the period 1931-45. They have traced the origin of the war from the rape of Manchuria, the rise of Hitler on through to the collapse of Japan.

One hundred thousand words of text—mostly in the form of picture captions—and many excellent maps make this book outstanding in its field.

Mathew Brady was almost alone in his profession during our Civil War. But many of our best and most famous photographers have followed in his footsteps.

The book is a fitting monument to their memory.

S. N.

Harnett Kane Relates Story Of Old Estates

Plantation Parade. By Harnett T. Kane. Morrow. \$3.50.

Along the winding Mississippi a century ago, the fabulous Creoles grew sugar and cotton, built stately pillared homes and created for America a legend of romance and feudal luxury.

Harnett T. Kane, an exceedingly able journalist, tells the story of Louisiana's great plantations in a nostalgically affectionate book, full of decorous gossip and lush mouth-watering description.

Up and down the river the plantations ranged, each columned mansion flanked by its brood of smaller buildings—quarters for the bachelors where they might game and drink, guest houses, offices, larders, arbors, pigeon-cotes, kitchens, stables and—well out of sight—slave cabins.

Master, mistress, dashing Parisian-educated sons and beautiful daughters (often married at 14) lived and entertained in incredible luxury. At Valcour Aime a richly-scented rose, placed upon the pillow, awakened the guest. At White Hall the outside walks were of tesselated marble. At Live Oaks the mirrors were ten feet high and five across.

Such opulence bred eccentricity. There is the story of Don Luis Bringle who built and stocked a fishpool on the roof. At a formal dinner, dissatisfied with the goose, he threw it at the chef, showered guests with hot oysters, raisins and other bits of stuffing.

Yell in the Sugar

Napoleon's nephew, Prince Abille Murat, raised many a Creole eyebrow. He ate makes and crows and viewed bathing as unhealthy. One day he paused to sniff at the sugar vat. Leaning too far forward, he fell head first into the molasses. As the slaves pulled him out, he sputtered, "Now I'll have to wash!"

Many of the great houses still stand among the moss-hung oaks. Harnett Kane has appended a map and simple directions for the tourist. His entertaining, authoritative book should bring a rush of visitors.

M. M.

Better Mouse Trap

110 S. Pitt St., Alexandria, Va.

Write for Monthly List of New Books



MR. SALVADOR DALI ... he illustrates new book

19th Century Chiller Is Set In Scotland

"The Maze." By Maurice Sandoz. Illustrations by Salvador Dali. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.50.

This is a period piece, a chiller from the 19th Century in manner and form, and neatly suited to the talents of Senor Dali who has contributed a number of macabre illustrations in his most fantastic mood.

The story which concerns a strange sequence of events at Craven Castle in Scotland is carefully framed as a first person narrative, using all the tricks of details which are supposed to suggest that it really happened.

Slimy spots in the corridors in the early morning, quail thumps in the night as if someone dropped a bundle of wet laundry, a rule that guests at the castle must lock their doors at 11 each evening, a sinister curse that prevents the Baronets of the younger branch from marrying—all the trappings of horror are here.

Stir all this up with some stonking descriptive passages, a touch of romance, a final Gothic evening with a lovely lady lost in a maze while sinister rites are performed, and you should have a perfect tale for a cold November evening.

What's wrong? Maurice Sandoz does his stuff as well as Algernon Blackwood or M. R. James. In one device, he even parallels a conceit used to good advantage by Aldous Huxley in "After Many a Summer Dies the Swan."

The answer must lie in the flood of horror that has been our daily ration for so long. Beings supernatural, "ghouls and goblins" and long-legged, headless, and things that go bump in the night have just lost their savor.

Horror has become reality. The Beast of Belsen writes the story that gives the chill.

Still, "The Maze" is an almost perfect example of old-fashioned genre, beautifully presented. C. B.

S. N.

Hero Gains Sordid Riches By Peddling Hearth Crickets

Fool's Apprentice. By Martin Munkacsy. Readers Press. \$3.

Munkacsy, one of the greatest living photoreporters, here tries his hand at the realistic novel.

Using a fast lens, supersensitive film and a remarkable feeling for arrested action, the author draws upon his European background for this graphic (not to add pornographic) account of life in a Transylvanian village.

Imre Rich, son of a drunken and improvident father and a bedeviled and loving mother, comes up from dirt and poverty to great riches, by peddling crickets for Transylvanian hearths.

A tough gang of seven youngsters who wallow in sadistic mischief help shape the life of Imre, and inadvertently start a pogrom.

Two women are influential in Imre's life, one a girl who becomes a leprose prostitute, another a wealthy young woman attempting to live the life of a female St. Francis.

Last Part Explodes

But equally important is the influence of Adam Gereb, alleged lunatic and shrewd adviser to Imre.

In a town which lives by boarding harmless mental cases the only dangerous lunatics are those who are supposed to be sane—an irony pregnant with truth in a maddened world.

The first part of this novel is sordid, often deeply moving, clumsy but sincere. The last part explodes in a bright aura of excellent fortune, sweetness and light.

Interesting, promising, inconclusive, but worth reading. S. N.

Better Mouse Trap

110 S. Pitt St., Alexandria, Va.

Write for Monthly List of New Books

Authors Are Like People

One Novel Makes Good After Success as Movie

By Clip Boutell

Wherever you look in the literary world these days you find Hollywood. But the motion pictures have long since given up the role of villain as far as creative writing is concerned. On the contrary, they are even fostering the publication of good books.

"Our Vines Have Tender Grapes," by George Victor Martin, is a case in point. I met the author last week and I was startled to learn that the novel had sold only 3500 copies in 1940 when it was originally published by Wilfred Funk, Inc.

"But Hollywood got what I was talking about and purchased it," said Mr. Martin. And the rest is history. "Our Vines" became a tremendously successful film and it has already sold over 30,000 copies in Grosset & Dunlap's reprint in the Film Classics Library. Don't Hurt the Driver

A lovely, sentimental gem, the story of a 9-year-old girl, "Our Vines Have Tender Grapes" will now go on selling for years. Hollywood, not New York, saved a book (worth saving) from oblivion. And the success of the motion picture and the reprint have also secured Mr. Martin a contract with the Viking Press for his next three books.

John Dickson Carr, alias Carter Dickson, mystery writer extraordinary and power with the BBC (in London), is now in New York to take part in the book and author rallies during the Victory Loan campaign. He is an American who has been living in England for the past 13 years. When I asked him about conditions in England these days (a stock question), he gave me what is by all odds the most revealing answer I have heard to date.

Begs for Bathysphere

He spoke of the war nerves, the let-down, the congestion in London, the waiting, and then he laughed. "There's a sign in all the London buses now," he said, "that sums it all up. 'Penalty for assaulting the conductor—5 pounds.'"

John's current weekly BBC program, by the way, is "Appointment with Fear" and it has nine million listeners.

Have you ever wondered just

Wet's Crack-up Is Inevitable In This Novel

Undertow. By Howard Maier. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.50.

Novels about returning veterans continue to pile up at an alarming rate. "The Journey Home" and "The Perfect Round," two of the best of the recent crop, successfully exposed the tensions which may be expected during the readjustment of a sensitive man to civilian life.

"Undertow" goes one step further. Russ Davis, the central character, was already an unstable compound when he first felt the finger of Uncle Sam.

Under certain circumstances he might have made a reasonably valuable contribution during his period of service. Due to hopeless mismanagement of personnel and the animosity of a superior officer during his basic training for the Air Corps, he found himself switched to a guard squadron.

From then on only a miracle could have saved him from cracking up. Introspective, subject to spells of almost complete detachment from his surroundings, Russ had no stomach for the job.

His younger brother Wayne had committed suicide. His father suffered from a guilt complex. He, himself, had begun to escape from responsibility by avoiding every important decision. He had even skirted marriage with Katherine, with whom he was deeply in love.

Shuttling between dream sequences and the symbolism of a disordered mind and harsh scenes of Army life, the author has written with considerable power. And yet his story seems off balance—unnecessarily confused.

"Undertow" is also inconclusive. Russ does make a recovery of sorts, but at the end the "dog of fear" is still padding back and forth in the large room of his mind.

C. B.

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Male-Snatcher Invites Killing And Gets It

Dark Prophecy. By Marjorie Alan. M. S. Mill. \$2.

The blurb on this volume describes the story as a new mystery in the distinguished tradition of Mignon Eberhart, Dorothy Cameron Disney and Leslie Ford. "Dark Prophecy" is in the Eberhart, Disney, Ford tradition (a good solid woman's magazine serial tradition), the chief difference being that it's English, not American.

Three years ago Valerie's romance with Frank was broken up by Carol, a school friend, and Carol and Frank got married. Now Valerie is weekendening at Wayfarers, the country home that was to have been hers. During a masquerade ball Carol is found dead with a knife in her back. Who done it? Valerie? What, that lovely girl Frank? Well, maybe. Somebody else? Very probably. But why? Well Carol's habit of male-snatching did not stop with her marriage.

Lots of love interest here, and an interesting enough tale somewhat marred now and then by the fact that in order to develop her plot it is necessary for the author to make her heroine a bit of a dud. Nobody who ever read a mystery novel would get herself in the fix Valerie does on Page 177.

At all bookstores

what it was that Dr. William Beebe used to do when he was down in his bathysphere—besides look at fish? I have a clue. He is a mystery story addict, the proud possessor of a collection of over 600 spy and murder stories.

The bathysphere, by the way, is now loaned to the Navy which has recently begged to keep it for another year. It is being used for testing explosions under water.

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How to Make More Money

How to Get the Most Out of Your Life

Marquand, Kantor Define Some Personal Tragedies Of This War's Servicemen

By Sterling North

Repent In Haste. By John P. Marquand. Little Brown. \$1.50

To satirize the norm, to impale the average and mediocre is an assignment which has baffled some of the world's best writers.

Dickens managed it through caricature; Sinclair Lewis by flaying about him with a club; Maugham through intense and bitter understatement.

Marquand, I fear, uses equal parts of pity, snobbery and paternal condescension. And unfortunately the object of his bitterness is a young flier caked with ribbons and medals earned while fighting in the Pacific.

Everything Marquand says or implies about Lieut. James (Boysie) Boyden of East Orange, N. J., is possibly true. His virtues are few and rather nebulous, while his emotional immaturity, his middle-class bigotries, his social astigmatism—all come through with appalling clarity.

Marquand should perhaps also have pointed out that Ulysses, Roland and Paul Bunyan were similar oafs (from his own aloof and cultured point of view).

But who, after all, was to blame for Boysie and his cheap, unfaithful little blonde, Daisy? Who first dined them culture, ethics, decent standards of behavior? Who denied them the normal relationship of husband and wife, sending the boy out to kill Japs while the dizzy little nymphomaniac was left to bear a child?

Who save the entire country, perhaps the whole world, which produced them?

Marquand himself—like all the rest of us—must share the guilt for tearing millions of young men from their mates, warping their lives, denying them normal development at the most crucial moment in their young lives.

Glory For Me. By MacKinlay Kantor. Coward-McCann. \$2.50

There is no reason for disillusionment to take four years of simmering before bubbling over as it did in the 1920s. Men went into this war disillusioned; they are coming out not only disillusioned but in some cases bitter. Literature follows suit.

MacKinlay Kantor, brought up on stories of the Civil War—(a romantic, nostalgic, ancient war fought by curiously loquacious old men)—covered aspects of brutal World War II for the Saturday Evening Post, flying through flak over Germany.

He saw enough to know that readjustments would be difficult; would vary with character, health and sanity, postwar employment and marital bliss or lack of it.

Raised to the pitch of sound blank verse by what he saw and felt Kantor has written for America a novel in verse roughly parallel to J. B. Priestley's "Three Men in New Suits."

Three Americans—a flier, an infantry sergeant and a maimed sailor return by the same ship to Boone City, Iowa. Al Stephenson of the Infantry is returning to a much-loved wife, a fine son and daughter, and a dull, but well paid job in the bank.

Fred Derry, DFC, with Oak Leaves, Purple Heart and Ribbons, is returning to an unfaithful blonde and a floorwalker's job in the big drug store where he formerly jerked sodas.

Homer Wermel, hopeless spastic paralytic from a German torpedo explosion, comes home to a horrified girl-friend and a sympathetic but desperate family.

These three have more in common with each other than with anyone else in Boone City, and the methods by which they attempt their personal reconversions make this story strong and beautiful.

The verse is more than adequate. It is flexible, firm, colloquial, warm and filled with the rhythms of speech. Not since Stephen Benet's "John Brown's Body" (a greater poem, nevertheless) has any American poet sustained so high a level throughout so many thousands of lines.

MacKinlay Kantor has written his finest novel.

Talk About Russia. By Pearl S. Buck and Masha Scott. John Day. \$1.75

The time has come when we must understand Russia and Russia must understand us. The only alternative is World War III and virtual obliteration of the human species. The atom bomb has left no time for gradual acceptance of the differences between political and economic democracy, between capitalism and communism. Within a matter of months we must understand, sympathize or perish.

If we can only banish our prejudices long enough to listen to the conversation between Pearl S. Buck and Masha Scott we may be on the way to such an understanding.

Masha Scott was born in "an old-fashioned village in the district of Kalinin" some 200 miles north of Moscow. She remembers the 2½-room log hut, the near starvation, the ridiculously partitioned fields, the hopelessness of life under the Czar.

She remembers, too, how her father was allowed to beat her mother in the old days. How children died without medical attention. How a single rich man of the village owned the only factory and most of the good land.

In Masha's village the revolution came slowly. At first there was little difference. All were still poor and hungry. But at last the collective system was introduced. The little fields were pooled.

Masha and her family now earned and built an 8-room house, acquired furniture, clothes, a phonograph with 100 records, a radio. Her father and mother fought less frequently. Everyone in the village learned how to read and write and began avidly devouring books, magazines and newspapers. Sanitation improved. A hospital was built.

The children of this previously illiterate peasant and his wife not only had a free public school education but went on to college and success in the professions. Masha herself went to Moscow and attended a school which taught chemistry and engineering. The janitor, the dean of the school and all the students ate together. She and her sister lived first in a small dark room, later in a large light one. They attended the theater and opera with regularity, lived on a state stipend and studied diligently. The rations—1½ pounds of black bread a day.

The animation and spirit of joy-in-accomplishment with which Masha tells her life story is much of its charm. Challenged by Pearl Buck she answers with dignity and spirit. She does not hide Russian failures, but she does not disguise her pride in her native land.

Masha Scott is not a Communist and was never a party member. Her simple, beautifully told story is very obviously not propaganda. If her life to us seems hard and regimented, to her it seemed wonderfully rewarding, free and secure. Her 2½-month vacations with pay were the least of her rewards for good service. Joy in cooperation with fellow Russians; joy in banishing race prejudice; joy in learning, working, playing, fill every page. Here is a book which will do as much to make us understand Russia as "The Good Earth" did to help us understand China. A major contribution.

Look Who's A Mother. By Margaret Fishback. Simon & Schuster. \$2.

Like Ogden Nash I must admit that my interest in my neighbor's nursery "would have to grow to be even cursory."

But my interest in the reactions of mothers and fathers who continue to produce their own kind and then write whole books about the experience is morbidly complete.

Nash, for instance, grew to be less like Dorothy Parker and more like Dorothy Dix the minute he fulfilled the miracle of fatherhood. And the smart and sassy Margaret Fishback who once wrote verse with a tang is currently turning out copy which tastes like strained vegetables and smells like baby's formula.

In the sweet and cockeyed daze of new motherhood she now writes prose and verse about the apple-blossom skin, the new tooth and the digestive tract of her incomparable child.

Not that she has entirely lost her sense of humor, the symptoms point to a temporary lapse which may be cured by the time her son goes to Yale. This is not always true, however, of what even Fishback calls "another love." Sometimes it's fatal to both parties.

The sordid details are all here. What Little Tarzan does when you try to feed him. What Little Tarzan does to the pseudo-Chippendale chairs and the ruffle on the divan. How Little Tarzan wrecks the nerves and disposition of overworked mother.

Telling all about it in a book is one way to help the situation. An even better one is an occasional swift paddle on Young Atilla's bottom. It helps the latest arrival to understand we all have to live together in One World on a sort of democratic and equal footing.



FRANCES WINWAR'S latest biography is "The Life of the Heart" (Harpers \$3.50). It tells the story of George Sand

U. S. Sculpture Is Assessed, Found Wanting

Yankee Stonecutters: The First American School of Sculpture, 1800-1850, by Albert Ten Eyck Gardner (Columbia University, \$4).

Nearly 125 sculptors, both men and women, born between 1800 and 1830 are listed by this author, who is on the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Stirred by a still fresh pride in our republic, we cherished the opinion that, as we apparently had equalled the Greeks in statecraft, so we could equal them in sculpture. Farmers, mechanics, tombstone carvers and odd-job men of all sorts were induced to turn to sculpture by the desire to honor Washington, by the high prices paid for statuary and by the many new public buildings crying aloud for decoration.

They could well have cried at what they got, in most cases. Except for the notable character of Horatio Greenough's esthetics and the fine achievement of William Rimmer, these early hewers of stone were on a par artistically with drawers of water. Noble and consecrated men, they nevertheless deceived themselves as to the quality of their own work.

Compare Capitol's "Freedom"

They deceived most of the public, too. With one or two exceptions, such as Hawthorne, critics did not hesitate to compare with Michelangelo and Phidias such men as John Rogers of the famed Rogers groups, Thomas Crawford whose "Armed Freedom" stands at the peak of the national Capitol dome, Erastus Dow Palmer whose "White Captive" seemed assured of everlasting fame, and W. W. Story.

Many of the sculptors studied in Italy, where some were patriotically homesick. With sculpture they combined writing, painting, singing, medicine, surveying, business. They were indefatigable inventors.

The book is illustrated effectively. The excellent text is a must for connoisseurs and a lot of fun for the man in the street, the street where unhappily he often is exposed to sculpture done by our first school, cut out of "purest Carrara" but today monuments not so much to Washington and Jefferson as to a lack of taste.

W. G. R.

Carrier and Sub Are Subjects Of Biographies

Three of the ships of our fighting fleet which were in New York for Navy Day have had books written about them during the course of the war.

The exploits of the Enterprise early in the conflict are celebrated in "Then There Was None" by Eugene Burns, published by Harcourt Brace.

The submarine Silverfish and her crew are the subject of the book of the same title by Robert Trumbull, recently published by Henry Holt. And the Silverfish also appears in Robert J. Casey's "Battle Below," published by Bobbs-Merrill.

The story of the USS Helena is told in "The Fightin' Ship" by Lieut. C. G. Morris, USNR, and Hugh B. Cave, published by Dodd Mead.

Homer Croy Writes Another From Missouri

"Wonderful Neighbor." By Homer Croy. Harper. \$2.50.

Homer Croy, who likes to send his friends letters with such faked return addresses as "Manhattan Home for Wandering Girls" and "Piano Tuner Technicians' Association," has followed up his successful "Country Cured" with another humorous story of his boyhood on the farm.

If you had gone to Maryville, Mo., some 50 years ago, you would have met Homer himself, struggling for an education but discouraged when he looked up the unfamiliar word "fop" the definition was the equally unfamiliar "coxcumb" and when he looked up "coxcumb" the definition was "fop."

You would have been warmly welcomed into the community by Newt Kennedy, the Croys' "wonderful neighbor," and perhaps invited to one of his famous watermelon parties.

You would have heard Lucy, Newt's elocutionist daughter, oblige with "Bibbity bobbity" and go on obliging until, like Homer, you'd have wished the soldier from Algiers would die and stay dead.

This Is the Life

You would have been captivated by Ida, Lucy's beautiful sister, but you would have shaken your head over her goings-on with the city doctor with his pearl tie pin and yellow chamomile gloves.

You would have attended the naturalization of the "Rooshan" Anton Delinsky and suffered with the rest of his friends when to the judge's "Do you believe in polygamy?" he firmly replied "Yah."

And you would have had the time of your life eating big Sunday dinners at the Kennedys, helping Newt write "The One-Horse Farmer," his weekly gossip column for the local paper, and attending the corn carnival, the Christmas treat at the Wesley Chapel and exercise day at the schoolhouse.

A warm-hearted, amusing book that shows people not from Missouri what fun it must have been to grow up on a farm in the President's home State. M. M.



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War Orphans Fund Benefits From Tourney

By Marian H. Barre

The only master point game this week will be that of the Washington Bridge League at Hotel Shoreham on Wednesday at 8 p. m. During the highly successful fifteenth annual tourney of the league, which closed Monday, the War Orphans Scholarship Fund was enriched beyond usual contributions by fines for scoring errors. The Capital City Chess Club will hold its usual duplicate game on Thursday, in spite of the holiday. After this there will be only one more chance to qualify for the club's invitational round robin on December 12.

Since Thursday is Thanksgiving, the advanced class, under auspices of the D. C. Recreation Department, usually held that night at Thomson School, will not meet.

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Two Displays Mark Program Of Chess Club

By Willard Mutchler

Georges Koltanowski, who held the title of world blindfold chess champion for many years, will give two simultaneous displays at the Washington Chess Divan, 1741 K st. On Friday at 8 p. m. he will meet all comers in a regular exhibition, and on Saturday will encounter a picked team of 8 or 10 experts as he plays without sight of the board. Those desiring to contest against the master should place reservations with N. P. Wigginton at the Divan.

At the Federal C. C. in class A leader P. D. Bell won three consecutive games from M. M. Epstein, Dr. Masket and H. B. Richardson, who also lost to C. H. Pustilnik and Dr. Masket. Runner-up J. H. Hurvitz defeated M. Everhard and Epstein, who in turn won from Everhard. In class B-1 A. A. Loeb and S. T. Stalman are tied, each with victories over Robert Chaimson and Paul Chiera. E. Rhein lost to W. Penny and W. Plampan, as Chaimson beat Chiera. In class B-2 A. Weiss leads with 3 to 0 at the expense of J. Mirabile, J. N. Welch and Raymond Lewis.

The thirtieth Hatfields versus McCoy's intracub team feud at the Divan ended thus:

Hatfields	McCoy's	W.	L.	T.
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0
W. E. Long	W. E. Long	1	0	0

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"MENTALLY LEFT-HANDED," this youngster shows how pupils with cross motor pattern reverse such words as "on" to "no" and "was" to "saw." At left, 9-year-old uses periscope, one of the tests used to determine which of her eyes is used with greatest proficiency. Many times such children are superior mentally, but will have reading difficulties unless trouble is ascertained.

Often Mentally Superior, Too If Child Has Reading Difficulty It May Be 'Cross Motor' Case

By David Taylor Marke

Associated Press Staff Writer

New York.—If your child reads numbers and words backward—21 for 12, "saw" for "was"—he may be "left-handed mentally," Margaret Stanger, psychologist and reading diagnostician at the Ethical Culture

Schools, says 10 to 15 per cent of children starting in school suffer from this handicap known as a "cross-motor pattern."

Further, Dr. Stella S. Center, director of the reading clinic, New York University, estimates that approximately 25 per cent of children in each school grade fall to master reading skills, as they should.

In using their eyes, most persons are either right-eyed or left-eyed, one or the other carries the main burden.

Impressions of what a person sees are recorded on both sides of the brain, with one image reversed. The dominant side of a person learns to ignore the faulty image.

Cross-motor patterns arise in those children who have not yet settled upon a dominant side; who come from families of some right-handed and some left-handed individuals; or who are right-handed but left-eyed, or the other way around.

Prevalence Emphasized

But, says Miss Stanger, "unless this condition is recognized before faulty habits are formed, these children are not going to learn to read with their classmates."

This condition is not a new discovery, but its prevalence has been emphasized by changes in teaching methods. The child once was taught the alphabet first and went on to learn syllables, then words. Today, children start by learning to recognize whole words and phrases, or by the "look and say" method. This calls for good vision and good vision memory; lacking this, the method fails.

In recent decades, educators and psychologists have been making every effort to learn the reasons for poor reading and to devise methods of helping people.

